HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Secret Visit by Chiang's Son

Will the U.S. Help Overthrow Mao?

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

Communist China is in the throes of a complete social and political breakdown. Conditions in Red China have now deteriorated to the point where a state of anarchy exists in most of the provinces. The schools are closed, factory workers are on strike, the railroads are not running, food is dangerously scarce, industry has halted, army units are openly fighting against Mao Tse-tung, one-time Communist party leaders are being arrested, suicides are common and thousands of refugees are fleeing the country.

The "cultural revolution" instituted by Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao has turned into a monster about to devour its masters. The whole structure of the existing Communist government in China is nearly destroyed.

Some weeks ago this writer learned, through intelligence sources in Hong Kong, that some anti-Mao forces on the Chinese mainland had directly contacted the Free Chinese forces on Formosa requesting support and military aid.

A number of anti-Maoists in Communist China are convinced that Mao Tse-tung is about to die and that the Communist party can be ousted from power if support is given them in time. The conversations held between the mainland revolutionaries and the Free Chinese dealt with the amount of direct support that the government of Chiang Kai-shek could provide and what type of government would replace Mao and the Communists once they were overthrown.

Following these initial contacts between the anti-Maoists and the officials from the Republic of China, a series of top-level conferences took place on Formosa. As a result of these secret conferences, where it was decided that the time was ripe for the liberation of the mainland, the government of the Republic of China began to feel out the United States government regarding a direct invasion of the mainland.

This writer has now learned, through unimpeachable sources, that a few weeks ago the Republic of China sent Chiang Ching-kuo, who is Chiang Kai-shek's son and the republic's defense minister, to the United States for a top secret meeting with President Lyndon Johnson.

The cause of much of Communist China's internal turmoil, the Red Guards are shown here demonstrating in a Peking street, holding aloft books of the selected thoughts of Mao Tse-tung.

Chiang Ching-kuo arrived by military plane in the United States and talked with the President at the White House with only the two of them in the room. Following the meeting, he immediately returned to Formosa. While in Washington, Chiang did not even meet with the Republic of China Embassy staff and to date no knowledge of this secret meeting has been published.

The significance of such a top-level meeting is obvious. The Republic of China forces, which number 600,000 well-armed and trained men, could only invade the mainland, or directly supply the revolutionaries already on the mainland, with the agreement of the United States government. The United States 7th Fleet both protects Formosa from Communist attack and keeps the Free Chinese from launching an invasion on the mainland.

Chiang Ching-kuo was in this country attempting to get President Johnson to agree to allow the Free Chinese to liberate the mainland. Unfortunately, Chiang apparently returned empty handed.

The American State Department still argues against the "unleashing" of the forces on Formosa. However, now that it is obvious that Mao can be overthrown, undoubtedly causing a drastic reduction in Red China's aid to North Viet Nam, many China experts are hopeful that the United States government will be persuaded to give a free hand to the Republic of China forces, possibly even overt support.

A civil war already exists in Communist China, but the insurgents need outside help. According to the Red Chinese press, the opponents of Mao Tse-tung have now deliberately "sabotaged" the spring sowing throughout Red China. The Communists have issued an "urgent proposal" calling for the "prompt launching of a high tide in spring plowing." It is evident, however, that famine will once again sweep across the mainland unless the armed clashes between the pro- and anti-Maoists can be stopped.

Reports from Red China tell of bloody fighting throughout the mainland. More than 1,000 people were killed or wounded in Szechuan Province in southwestern China on February 15; earlier that month a number of pro-Mao students from the Inner Mongolian teachers institute were killed; in Honan, students from the Honan Medical College were killed when anti-Maoist army units tried to quell Maoist Red Guards; the country of Tibet is in full rebellion and anti-Maoists have reportedly taken over the capital's government and ousted the existing Communist party cadre. If space permitted, nearly a hundred examples of such bloody clashes could be listed.

As the possibility of the downfall of Mao and the Communists grows on the mainland, their responses have become wilder.

Mao created the Red Guards because he could no longer trust the army, the police, the Communist party itself, or the other leaders of the government to support his insane plans. The Guards were to be his shock troops in destroying both his opposition and the tradition and culture of China.

Recently, however, the Red Guards have stopped burning books, humiliating bureaucrats and attacking old people who remembered pre-Communist civilization. They have instead turned their terror on the foreign embassies in Peking.

Embassies are regarded as sanctuaries in all civilized countries. Not so in Red China. The French and even other Communist countries have seen their embassies and embassy staffs attacked. De Gaulle's friendship for Red China and the political solidarity of the Communist bloc have not staved off the ravages of the Red Guards.

A French official and his wife were dragged from their car in Peking and subjected to threats and insults in freezing weather for eight hours. The Soviet Embassy was placed under siege for two weeks and the Russians finally tried to remove all their women and children from the country. The Red Guards attacked them on the way to the airport and refused to allow the plane to leave for 11 hours. The Chinese Communists have now warned the remaining Russians in the embassy that they can no longer guarantee them protection from the Red Guards.

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● California favorite son candidate Gov. **Ronald Reagan** stole the show at the Republican gala in Washington last week. With virtually every GOP super-star—Nixon, Reagan, Romney, Percy, Goldwater, Dirksen, Ford—in attendance at the $500-a-plate dinner at the Washington Hilton, Reagan scored most heavily with the audience and the press. While Romney bored his listeners and dodged the Viet Nam issue, Reagan brought down the house with applause on numerous occasions during his brief speech. He received the biggest ovation when, referring to Viet Nam, he said: "Any cause worth fighting for is a cause worth winning."

● Robert Scheer, managing editor of **Ramparts**, the magazine that broke the CIA-NSA story, traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, several weeks ago to meet with the Communist-controlled International Union of Students. He also met with representatives of the National Liberation Front, political arm of the Communist Viet Cong in South Viet Nam. Scheer, who equates the U.S. position in Viet Nam with the Soviet action in Hungary, says he went for "journalistic" reasons.

● Rep. Charles Gubser (R.-Calif.) recently visited the headquarters of the California Self-Help Service Corps, an **anti-poverty group** that has received $246,836 in federal funds. A picture of Red Chinese Defense Minister Lin Piao graced the bulletin board. Above the director's desk was a poster that proclaimed: "We're going to tear this country up, then we're going to build it back, brick by brick, until it is a fit place for human beings." Another poster declared: "Lord, if you would make me in your image, you must be an agnostic."

● Marxist-minded **Saul Alinsky**, whose tax-exempt Industrial Areas Foundation trains people in the use of such agitational weapons as the sit-in and the rent-strike, denies to Human Events the Newsweek item that he has a contract to train members of Stokely Carmichael's Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. But he admits to admiring SNCC and having had "two long talks with Stokely in Detroit" recently and he doesn't rule out the possibility of training SNCC workers in the future.

● Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), who has seen his bill to have the **FBI chief** confirmed by the Senate killed by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler, has obtained some moral support for his position from Ramsey Clark, the newly appointed attorney general. Though Clark is regarded as a liberal (see opposite page), he favors passage of such legislation. Dirksen hopes to introduce his bill again this year if he can persuade Celler to change his mind. With Clark backing the proposal, this might now be possible.

● The Ripon Forum, official organ of the liberal Ripon Society, has become disenchanted with GOP presidential possibility **Richard Nixon**, says he's beginning to look "more and more like a junior Goldwater."

● The **National Student Association** is foundering as a result of the recent revelations about its CIA backing. Only last week the Swarthmore College Student Council suspended payment of its NSA dues. The council said it challenged "the structure of an organization in which it is possible for a small minority to make policy decisions with such far-reaching ramifications as the decision to be affiliated with the CIA."

● Biggest guessing game on Capitol Hill is whom will LBJ appoint to replace Supreme Court Justice **Tom Clark?** Clark, who will resign shortly, normally lines up with the more conservative-minded members. The "conservatives" on the bench would be outnumbered 6 to 3 if Clark's replacement is liberal.

● The Rev. **James Bevel**, on leave from Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, says he won't exclude any radical organizations from his "Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam." The West Coast leadership for the April 15 demonstration is in the hands of Edward M. Keating, publisher of Rampart magazine.

● **"Luci Johnson Nugent** wears a maternity gown but refuses to announce her pregnancy," says a Washington wag. "She probably feels she's entitled to her own credibility gap."

● "It is difficult to find anyone in South Viet Nam who has a good word to say about the United States **Agency for International Development**" writes the Baltimore Sun's distinguished correspondent Helen Delich Bentley from Saigon. "Almost wherever one turns, the accusation is made that AID is wasting taxpayers' money and its own talents. Estimates of the waste range up to $200 million annually, considering the stolen and damaged merchandise and the misuse of personnel."

● Liberal **Young Republicans** received a stunning setback last week as conservatives regained control of the powerful District of Columbia Young Republican Club. Washington attorney Ben Cotten defeated Romneyite John Kelly for president by a 685-to-524 vote and carried his entire conservative-oriented slate into office, displacing liberal Reuben McCornack & Co. The Cotten victory is seen by observers to be a sharp blow to any hopes that "moderates" or liberals could take over the national YR leadership at the June convention.

● Poor **Jed Johnson Jr.** Not only was the Oklahoma Democratic congressman defeated for re-election last November, but he has now been reclassified 1-A by his draft board. Johnson, 27, had been deferred from the draft as a public official while in Congress.

● The Supreme Court's **Miranda decision** continues to be a boon for criminals. The New York World Journal Tribune reports that a survey among law enforcement officials shows that the decision will mean "Hundreds of confessed criminals in the metropolitan area will be freed without trial in coming months. . . ." Only last week a 21-year-old confessed rapist of a 75-year-old woman was let go in New York City because he had not been informed of his constitutional rights before admitting the crime.

● **Jacqueline Kennedy**, after what is believed to have been prompting by brother-in-law Bobby, has plans to tour Cambodia and other Southeast Asian nations in April. The United States has no formal relations with Cambodia, but the Kennedys want to play the role of "peacemaker" in Asia and think Jackie's trip can embellish the image, say politicos.

● **Citizens for Kennedy/Fulbright**, an organization operating out of New York City, says it will proceed full speed ahead with its plans to promote the ticket for 1968 despite Bobby's letter saying he has "no future plans other than to serve New York."

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To Russia With Love

Diplomatic Row is poring over a speech of major significance delivered by Walt W. Rostow, LBJ's chief White House adviser on foreign affairs. Given on February 23 at the University of Leeds in England, the Rostow talk is being carefully scrutinized for clues as to the conceptual framework of U.S. foreign policy. There is good reason to believe, say knowledgeable persons, that U.S. Ambassador to Russia Llewellyn Thompson, noted for his "we can get along with the Soviets" attitude, had a hand in drafting the talk.

ROSTOW

Foreign affairs experts in the Capitol make no bones about the fact that the speech deeply troubles them, for in their view Rostow, and therefore LBJ, seriously underestimates the nature of the Soviet-Chinese threat.

Rostow, for example, talks as if the Cold War is just about over. Indeed, he states that "the struggle in Viet Nam might be the last great confrontation of the postwar era." Coursing through his lecture are thoughts that the "aggressive impulses" of the Soviet Union are rapidly diminishing; that reconciliation with communism is probable; that there is "a fairly promising prospect before us in relations between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on the one hand, and the West on the other."

Wars of national liberation, says Rostow, are "being overtaken" not merely by the resistance of the West to communism in Viet Nam, but "also by history and by increasingly pervasive attitudes of pragmatism and moderation."

The task of the second postwar generation, advises Rostow, is "reconciliation and cooperation with respect to endemic disputes arising either with Communist regimes or between non-Communist states . . . ." LBJ's White House adviser also thinks this generation will move "towards a liquidation of key issues of the Cold War in Europe, and towards arms control, while working to bring a more moderate Communist China into a normal relationship to Asia and the world."

Rostow further suggests that ending the Cold War will "offer expanding scope for the United Nations in the years ahead. . . . If we can move forward on the agenda I have outlined, the U.N. may begin more nearly to fulfill the functions envisaged for it in 1945."

Because the Soviets—despite their Viet Nam effort—are allegedly mellowing, Rostow suggests that LBJ has decided to speed up the process by placing before Congress a space treaty, East-West trade proposals and the Consular Convention.

Many look upon this Leeds speech as "vintage Rostow." During the Kennedy regime Rostow was the main author of a 286-page report calling for gentle treatment of the Soviets and their satellites and for ways to cooperate with communism. In both the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations Rostow was an ardent advocate of nuclear disarmament.

But the Leeds speech is considered even more significant, for Rostow now clearly speaks as a spokesman for the Johnson Administration.

The Rostow talk has frankly rocked a number of veteran anti-Communist diplomats in Washington. While the Communists have received some setbacks in recent years—notably in Indonesia and Brazil, for example—there is no hint that they will let up in the Cold War, even should the United States win in Viet Nam.

Indeed, intelligence experts point out that the Soviets are actively pushing wars of national liberation in Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia. Less than a week after Rostow's speech, the Republic of Ghana (see story below) was on the verge of breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia because of its attempt to restore Red puppet Nkrumah to power.

Why, it is also asked, should the United States have such high hopes that the Communists, should they lose in South Viet Nam, will suddenly become tame? They also lost in Greece, Turkey, Iran and Guatemala, but these setbacks didn't prevent the fall of China, the Korean War, the rise of Castro and the Cuban missile crisis. And just last year, it should be recalled, the Soviets set up in Cuba an organization to export wars of national liberation to every continent.

Though sprinkled with some tough verbiage, the Rostow speech about mellowing, moderating communism smacks of a sophisticated argument for wholesale appeasement of America's No. 1 enemy, Moscow. Hence, the alarm on Capitol Hill over this talk by LBJ's White House adviser.

• While Rostow speaks of mellowing Soviet communism, few have made the point that it has been the Soviet Union, not the United States, which has been escalating the war in Viet Nam.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

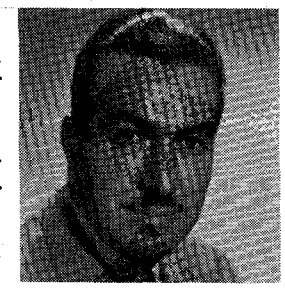
On the day before the news about American mining of rivers in North Viet Nam, the U.S. military command in Saigon confirmed that Viet Cong guerrillas had used long-range Soviet-built rockets for the first time in a February 27 attack on the Danang air base. Forty-seven persons, including 12 Americans, were killed and 45 were wounded. Military spokesmen verified that Soviet 140-mm rockets, with a range of six miles, were used in the assault.

The appearance of these long-range rockets poses a serious threat to the security of allied military installations. Until the introduction of these new weapons, those charged with protecting the big bases have geared their defense plans to stopping 81-mm mortars with a range of 2.6 miles and suicide squads with satchel charges.

Military sources insist that if allied bases are to be protected from now on, the number of ground troops patrolling outside the perimeter will have to be vastly increased. Thus, even more American boys may have to be sent to South Viet Nam.

Powell Fights Back

Less than 24 hours after he had been kicked out of the House of Representatives by irate congressmen (see rollcall, page 15), Adam Clayton Powell had won the first of what apparently will be a series of court challenges to actions against the Harlem Democrat. The New York State Court of Appeals overruled $100,000 of the $156,000 fraud-contempt judgment against Powell that resulted from his calling a Harlem widow a "bag lady," or a graft collector; the House action had been partially based on this contempt citation. Now Powell and his battery of lawyers, headed by leftist ACLU legal aide William Kunstler, say they will take the issue of the ex-congressman's seating to federal courts in an attempt to win a reversal.



POWELL

To prevent what could be a historic clash between the legislative and judicial branches of government, the House Democratic leadership is now consisdering another vote on Powell's case, hoping the ouster action can be softened and the Harlem playboy allowed to take his seat but with no pay and no chairmanship.

Meanwhile, Powell's constituents in New York City held a rally on March 5 to protest House action and vowed that, if Powell is forced to run for election again, they will re-elect him by a bigger margin than the 74.1 per cent he received in 1966.

Consular Fight Brewing

Republicans and Democrats opposed to the U.S.-Soviet Consular Convention, which passed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week by a 15-to-4 vote, will make a last-ditch attempt, not to block the treaty, but to postpone it, at least until the Viet Nam conflict is over.

The treaty has become the cornerstone of the Administration's policy of "building bridges" to the Soviets. The aim is to expand East-West trade and to conclude a series of other arrangements with Moscow and Eastern Europe.

While the treaty must be approved by a two-thirds majority, support for it by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa), the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), the GOP minority leader, virtually assures its adoption. Therefore, the anti-treaty senators have devised a strategy to delay the convention's taking effect.

They will introduce a series of treaty reservations which only have to be approved by a majority vote. One of them, to be introduced by Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.), a key opponent of the pact, will stipulate that the treaty cannot go into effect until American boys are no longer fighting in Viet Nam.

Others who are expected to support Mundt include Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.), Margaret Chase Smith (R.-Me.), Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) and Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.).

There is historical precedent for such reservations. In 1919 the Senate added so many reservations to Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations that our league affiliation became worthless. In 1946 the Senate added the Connally Reservation to the World Court and there were reservations attached to the limited test-ban treaty.

With ample precedent for such a maneuver, the anti-treaty opponents hope to gain support for their measures but it will be difficult so long as the Republican leaders in the Senate promote LBJ's bridge-building policies.

Machine Tools for Soviets?

Soviet trade experts are astounded by a House subcommittee report favoring an Italian-Soviet-American deal which would, in effect, have the United States supply the Soviet Union the high-quality machinery it needs to build a modern automobile plant.

Signed by four members of the House subcommittee on International Trade, Chairman Thomas Ashley (D.-Ohio), Thomas M. Rees (D.-Calif.), James Harvey (R.-Mich.) and Chester L. Mize (R.-Kan.), the report puts its enthusiastic stamp of approval on plans by the Fiat auto company of Italy to build for the Soviets a plant which can produce 600,000 small and medium-sized cars a year.

Three-quarters of the machinery that Fiat installs for the Russians will come from the United States, either directly or indirectly, through European subsidiaries and licensees of American firms. *Forbes* magazine, which broke the hush-hush arrangements of the deal in October 1966, remarked at the time: "It will really be the United States that puts the Russians on wheels."

Despite approval of the proposal by the State Department and McNamara's Pentagon, military experts say Moscow will now be able to use this plant to manufacture Soviet military vehicles as well as passenger cars. Moreover, the Soviets will also be able to improve their own machine tools by studying and copying American technology.

Amazingly enough, the report not only supports granting a U.S. loan to Fiat to put the deal across, but freely admits that the Soviets could not get the same "quality" machine tools in Europe. Thus, it knocks in the head the argument that the Soviets could obtain the same machine tools elsewhere.

In other words, these four House members are urging the United States—even while the Soviet Union is supplying the enemy in Viet Nam—to export to the Soviets its highest

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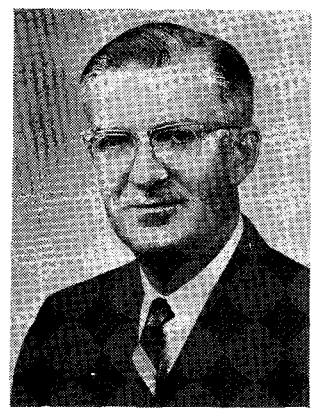


HARVEY

quality machine tools, tools which can, and probably will, be used for military purposes.

Even more startling is the about-face of two of the signers of the report, Representatives Mize and Harvey. Mize's office has repeatedly stressed to *Human Events* that Mize has always been opposed to stepped-up trade with the Soviets.

Rep. Harvey's *volte-face* is even more surprising. On Dec. 6, 1961, when the United States was not at war anywhere, Harvey gave an impassioned speech to the House Select Committee on Export Control denouncing trade with and aid for the Communists.

Said Harvey at the time: "The distinction between outright aid and trade with the Communist nations is very slight. In both instances our actions tend to make permanent oppressive dictatorships which do not purport to be based on the self-determination of their peoples, and which, in fact, have destroyed the last vestige of freedom which existed in these countries."

Harvey also declared: "I am personally opposed to the policy of continued trade with the Communist nations during time of crises for the following reasons. . . . It is my belief that the Soviet Union and the other Communist countries badly need the products and materials of the Western free nations, particularly machinery and tools. . . ."

Things haven't changed. Nevertheless, Harvey and his colleagues now favor just such trade.

• As Rostow, Chairman Ashley & Co. and American businessmen champion East-West trade, some historians are recalling an old Lenin quote found in the archives. Recently reprinted by the authoritative *Bulletin* of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, it says:

"On the basis of observations gathered during my years of exile, the 'cultured' class of the capitalist countries of Western Europe and America; i.e., the ruling classes, the financial aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and the idealistic democrats should be regarded as deaf-mutes and treated accordingly. . . .

"The deaf-mute capitalist hoarders, their governments, the Chambers of Commerce, the federations of industry, bank groups, steel kings, rubber kings, aluminum kings and others will close their eyes to the above-mentioned truth and so become blind, deaf and dumb. They will grant us credits, which will fill the coffers of the Communist organizations in their countries while they enlarge and improve our armaments industry by supplying all kinds of wares, which we shall need for future and successful attacks against our suppliers. . . ."

More on CIA

Former Sen. Barry Goldwater's charge that the Central Intelligence Agency has been financing socialism has stung the agency, and there is now a belief the CIA will leak the fact that it spread some of its money to conservatively oriented groups as well.

But Goldwater's charge is still basically valid. Moreover, contrary to popular impression, much of the CIA money did not go toward international affairs, but financed domestic political programs of socialistically inclined groups. For example:

• CIA money was found to have paid for the Washington headquarters of the left-wing National Student Association.

• The general secretary of the National Council of Churches, Dr. D. H. Edwin Espy, admitted that the council received approximately $4,000 from the J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc., a CIA conduit, for its "poverty rights program." The NCC, of course, is filled with far-leftwingers.

• In 1962 the Kaplan Fund gave $500 to the Lower East Side Neighborhood Association in New York. This association, while composed of some honest liberals, has often been used as a cover for peaceniks and other assorted radicals. The Kaplan Fund channeled $6,000 to the Peace Research Institute in 1963. The institute was headed by Arthur Waskow, a contributing editor of *Ramparts* magazine and a leader in the peace movement.

• CIA conduits, the J. Frederick Brown Foundation and the Rabb Charitable Foundation, also poured money into an organization called American Society of African Culture.

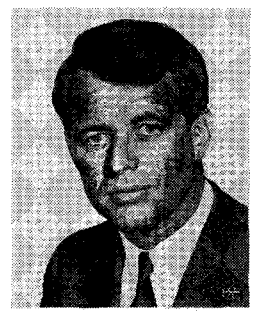
This society in April 1963 sponsored as a seminar speaker none other than Eduardo C. Mondlane, a leader of the revolutionary campaign against Portuguese control of Mozambique. Interviewed in the United States at the time by the Washington *Post*, Mondlane said "There will be no nice negotiations and talks. There will be fireworks. The shooting will start shortly."

Mondlane, who just last month arrived in the United States on an Algerian passport, admitted that his forces have been taught guerrilla tactics by cadres trained in Algeria, the United Arab Republic, North Viet Nam and China. Arms are supplied by the Organization for African Unity, the Soviet Union, Communist China, Czechoslovakia and several other Communist countries.

Such is part of the way in which the CIA has spent the taxpayers' money. (For more on this subject, see Ralph de Toledano's column on page 12.)

Bobby Lacerated

Only a few days before Sen. Robert Kennedy made his "don't bomb the North Vietnamese" speech last week, James Farley, elder statesman of the Democratic party and its former national chairman, laced into Bobby's foreign policy pronouncements.



KENNEDY

At a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Hartford, Conn., Farley accused Kennedy of undermining American foreign policy and "imperiling the safety of the nation."

Farley said "it was incredibly wrong of him [Bobby] to declare after visiting President de Gaulle that the French government was needed by the United States to achieve peace in Asia. The record shows that the French were ousted from Viet Nam and that President de Gaulle has denounced American policy as 'murderous.' Sen. Kennedy could contribute something if he would make more clear that he repudiates this view."

Scoring New York's junior senator for addressing students in South Africa "at a most difficult and dangerous time in international affairs," Farley claimed the remarks were "presumptuous and dangerous" and against all diplomatic precedent.

"Thus," Farley charged "the senator undermines American foreign policy by holding forth to foreign nations that he will reverse American foreign policy *if he is in a position to do so.* . . .

"Insulting, belittling and interfering with the office of the presidency is not the act of a mature citizen, let alone a United States senator. And actually it violates a deep American tradition."

When President Truman was challenged by the Communists, noted Farley, the U.S. Senate, Republicans and Democrats alike, supported him. "Not one senator attempted negotiations with foreign nations during the Korean War. Candidate Gen. Eisenhower undertook no conferences with foreign powers until he was duly elected President. . . .

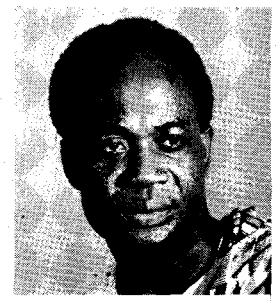
"When President Kennedy faced down the Communists in the great missile crisis the Senate, as well as ex-Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, stood firmly beside him. In their wildest moment not one member of Congress would have imagined dealing with that terrible crisis by calling upon the chiefs of foreign states. . . .

"I venture to suggest that the junior senator from New York might act differently if he answers . . . with the voice of his conscience, instead of his soaring ambition."

The Farley speech, which many feel was actually prompted by the White House itself, is having reverberations in Democratic circles. Many politicos predict it will set off renewed warfare between LBJ and Bobby in the very near future.

Soviets Subvert Ghana

While LBJ foreign policy adviser Walt Rostow believes the Cold War is about over, the Republic of Ghana thinks somewhat differently about the matter. Indeed, the new African republic, which recently tossed Red puppet Kwame Nkrumah out of the country, is now on the verge of breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, which, along with Cuba and Guinea, has been consistently encouraging Nkrumah's efforts to return to power.



NKRUMAH

The inspector-general of police, J. W. K. Harlley, who is also deputy chairman of the National Liberation Council, Ghana's governing body, has unveiled the following Soviet-Cuban-Guinean conspiratorial activities on behalf of Nkrumah:

• The Russian government has installed a powerful radio in "Villa Silly" in Conakry, Guinea, the present residence of Nkrumah. Operated by two Ghanaians, the radio is able to intercept police and army wireless messages throughout Ghana.

• Nkrumah is being supported with funds, equipment and guerrilla warfare experts by both the Soviet and Cuban embassies in Conakry.

• In June 1966 a Russian ship docked at Conakry harbor with a cargo of arms, ammunition and plastic bombs to be used for subversive operations against Ghana.

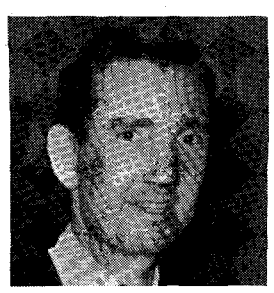
• Unable to send arms to Ghana through the sea, Nkrumah opened two bases in Nigeria and Dahomey from where some weapons are able to infiltrate into Ghana. Harlley recently showed the press a captured cache of Communist-made explosives which had been stored in Ghana by saboteurs.

• On Oct. 21, 1966, one Braimah Taidu, a Dahomeyan, was arrested at Dakar airport because he was in possession of plastic bombs. Upon investigation, Taidu confessed that he was carrying bombs to Nkrumah's hirelings in Dahomey to be passed on to Ghana.

This is only a small part of the evidence revealing the zeal with which the Communists still conduct the Cold War—Rostow to the contrary.

Ramsey Clark

There were some glum faces on Capitol Hill when Ramsey Clark, son of retiring Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, was picked by LBJ to be U.S. attorney general. The 39-year-old lawyer has the reputation of being a liberal. He is unalterably opposed to capital punishment, favors vigorous prosecution of the much-abused antitrust laws and has a tendency to be overly zealous in protecting the rights of criminals.



CLARK

Clark, moreover, does not seem to be too concerned about Communist activity in this country. Last year he determinedly fought enactment of the Pool bill, which would have made it a federal crime for groups in the United States to send supplies to North Viet Nam or the Viet Cong. He light-heartedly brushed off U.S. Communist activity on behalf of the Viet Cong as "eccentric behavior." (See *Human Events*, Sept. 10, 1966, page 1.)

Young Clark is not only vigorously opposed to using eavesdropping devices for the purpose of combatting organized crime, but he was instrumental in persuading LBJ to veto the 1966 D.C. Omnibus Crime Bill. Though this bill, aimed at holding down the soaring crime rate in the District, passed both the Senate and the House by overwhelming margins, Clark thought it dealt too harshly with suspected criminals. In this opinion he voiced arguments similar to those of ADA bigwig Joseph Rauh and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Hence, the uneasiness among many Washington politicos over Clark's apppointment.

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Tax Rise Hits Snag

From the Allen-Scott Report

Congressional pressure is mounting for President Johnson to shelve his 6 per cent surcharge tax proposal.

Democratic legislative leaders have reported to the President that the ranking members of the House Ways and Means Committee are opposed to a tax increase this year and want him to drop his proposal.

This growing bipartisan opposition to the President's proposed tax boost was revealed at a White House legislative meeting by Speaker John McCormack, of Massachusetts, and Senate Democratic Whip Russell Long, of Louisiana, who is also chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

In discussing the prospect of his tax proposal, the President asked the legislators for their views on Sen. William Proxmire's announced opposition to a tax increase this year, stating:

"Sen. Proxmire wants me to shelve the 6 per cent surcharge because of the changing economic climate. Is there any support for this position?"

"I should say there is," replied Sen. Long. "In addition to Sen. Hartke (Ind.) and myself on the Senate Finance Committee, Senators John Williams (Del.) and Frank Carlson (Kan.), the ranking Republicans, are opposed to any tax increase this year."

Sen. Long also reported that Sen. Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.) had cooled on the idea of boosting taxes, quoting him as saying: "I was for a tax boost last summer, but I am not sure now."

After hearing Long's report, the President turned to McCormack, asking: "What is the situation in the House Ways and Means Committee? I haven't heard anything from Wilbur [Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), chairman]."

"Wilbur and John Byrnes [Wis., ranking Republican] are presently opposed to any tax increase," stated McCormack. "I don't think Wilbur has said anything to the press, but I know he would like to see the tax hike shelved if that is possible."

"As a practical matter," McCormack added, "I think most of the committee would like to ditch the tax proposal. It will face tough sledding."

While the President gave no hint that the reports of Long and McCormack had caused him to change his plans to push for a tax increase this year, he concluded the meeting by stating: "We can talk some more on taxes later. Hearings won't be for several months. By then we should have more information on the economy."

★ ★ ★

An affidavit is on file in the National Archives documenting that the State Department received a Central Intelligence Agency report on Lee Harvey Oswald's "current activities" just six weeks before President Kennedy was assassinated.

The affidavit is signed by James D. Crowley, State Department security officer, who reported receiving the document on Oct. 10, 1963, from the CIA.

His statement of the CIA report was turned over to the Warren Commission but never published. While Crowley's affidavit was declassified with hundreds of other documents after the Warren Commission issued its report, the CIA report is still marked secret.

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Children's Stories, New-Style

By RUSSELL KIRK

A murrain on those smug folk who would convert all our children into namby-pambies! Every few years some milksop of a literary hack tries to rewrite those folk tales which have delighted children for centuries—and to take all the wonder, allegory and terror out of stories of the marvelous.

The latest case of this bowdlerizing occurs in New Jersey. There, two teachers have been preparing new versions of "The Three Little Pigs," "Hansel and Gretel," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Little Red Riding Hood," and the like. Children should read nothing—in the opinion of these pedagogical censors—that isn't happy, painless—and dull.

To call these mutilators of fairy tales "bowdlerizers" is too mild, indeed. All that Thomas Bowdler did, in 1818, was to publish an edition of Shakespeare from which "offensive or indelicate passages" had been expunged. But this New Jersey pair alter utterly the whole character of the stories they censor.

The huffing and puffing wolf of "The Three Little Pigs" isn't scalded to death, for instance: he turns into chocolate. In "Red Riding Hood," new style, the wolf—far from being slain—is induced to become a television actor! The witch of "Hansel and Gretel" merely becomes a piece of gingerbread, and Jack the Giant Killer is endowed with a power mower.

The fearful joy which children used to take in tales of wonder is to be forbidden by a crew of dull dogs. We don't mean to have a child's imagination stimulated, you know. Let all children's books be innocuous and boring—and then let the children turn to the flickering vulgarity of television. The next logical step is to abolish books altogether, as in Mr. Ray Bradbury's romance and film, *Fahrenheit 451*.

Doubtless this pedagogical censorship is exercised in the name of "realism." But it is the old fairy tales which are fundamentally realistic. (Read, for instance, the penetrating commentary on these stories in J. R. R. Tolkien's little book, *Tree and Leaf*.)

Through the charming medium of allegory, the unknown authors of the folk tales taught the rising generation what life is about. And instilling a salutary dread was one important function of the old fantasies.

For there are wolves in our world, especially the two-legged variety; and they don't turn into chocolate, nor are they easily appeased by jobs in TV. There are evil giants in our world, and we need brave little Jacks as much as ever we did. There are things which we ought to fear, and an infantile complacency is no protection from the ogres of our age.

This world of ours isn't a perpetual playpen. Our children, praise be, won't remain in rompers until eligible for old-age benefits. Starve the young imagination, and you impoverish the next generation of adults. Were I a wizard, I'd transform those New Jersey teachers into chocolate, and set them under an August sun.

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Dodge City vs. Warren Court

By MORRIE RYSKIND

My paper brings the sad news that "Gunsmoke" will no longer grace TV after this season, and I shall miss Matt Dillon, the doughty sheriff who maintained law and order in Dodge City, and all his crew.

Saturday nights won't be the same without the attractive Kitty, who could run a saloon and yet remain every inch a lady; the crotchety Doc, who could blister you with words even as he gently dressed a wound; and the delightful Festus, ingenuous but ingenious, who might mooch a meal but was a tower of strength when the chips were down.

McKinley characters all, and their horse-and-buggy virtues are out of tune with this advanced age. I thought the writing, in the main, excellent, but the plots were never involved with homosexuality, and Kitty's saloon — would you believe it? — featured nary a topless dancer. Small wonder the ratings dropped, and that Dodge City will have, if revived, a new sheriff more familiar with modern law as laid down by the Warren Court.

Speaking of which, the same issue of the paper carries a UPI dispatch from New York that I've clipped and added to a file of similar cases. Here's the gist of the latest one:

The bodies of a mother and her five young children are found, knifed to death, by the superintendent of their tenement apartment in Brooklyn. Shortly afterward, the husband and father confesses to the horrendous crime, saying he slew the six victims after an argument with his wife.

There is not, mind you, the slightest doubt about his guilt or the complete authenticity of his confession. There is no possibility that the prisoner was framed, and no such claim is put forth in his behalf. He did it—and he alone. On his bloody hands lies the sole responsibility for the brutal murders.

Had that happened in Dodge City under Matt Dillon, the criminal would have been put behind bars to await a jury trial. The evidence would then be examined by 12 good men and true—and no skillful city lawyer would have got the prisoner off. In all probability, he would have been sentenced to be hanged; at the best, he would have rotted in prison the rest of his life.

But, happily, times have changed. So, in New York, that murderer walks the streets today, as free as you or I. And who—Matt Dillon would have asked—were the shifty and tricky lawyers, so adept at finding legal loopholes, whose adroit maneuvers saved the slayer from his just deserts? Were they the slippery shysters the crime syndicates used to depend on?

No, Matt, it was a group of men carefully selected for their integrity and sworn to uphold the law. It was, in short, the members of the eminently respectable Supreme Court who acted as the killer's mouthpieces.

In one of their solemn conclaves, the great minds of the sacred court decided that murderers as a class weren't getting a fair break from society and ordained certain legal refinements to insure that these underprivileged folk would have the same right to life, liberty and their own peculiar pursuit of happiness as nonkillers. If anything, a little more.

And so the New York district attorney was compelled to make a motion to dismiss the charges, since the defendant's confession was the only evidence the state could produce. Unfortunately, none of the victims had lived long enough to corroborate the confession.

And the judge was thereupon forced to release the prisoner, even though he was unjudicially moved to say, "It makes my blood run cold and my stomach turn to let a thing like this out on the streets."

I trust the bar association will properly censure the judge for presuming to question a decree of the Warren Court. It is loose talk of this sort that makes for distrust of our sacred institutions and could, in the end, destroy America.

Matt Dillon at least had the decency to turn his badge in.

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Planners Say $500 Billion Needed for New 'Facilities'

"Great Society" planners have drawn up a $500-billion shopping list for the next 10 years. That's how much they estimate it will cost to build the "public facilities" the nation will require by 1975.

"It's enough money to paper the Equator with $1,000 bills two times around the world," notes Washington correspondent Robert Boyd of the Chicago *Daily News*. It's also roughly the equivalent of buying a new car for every man, woman and child in America.

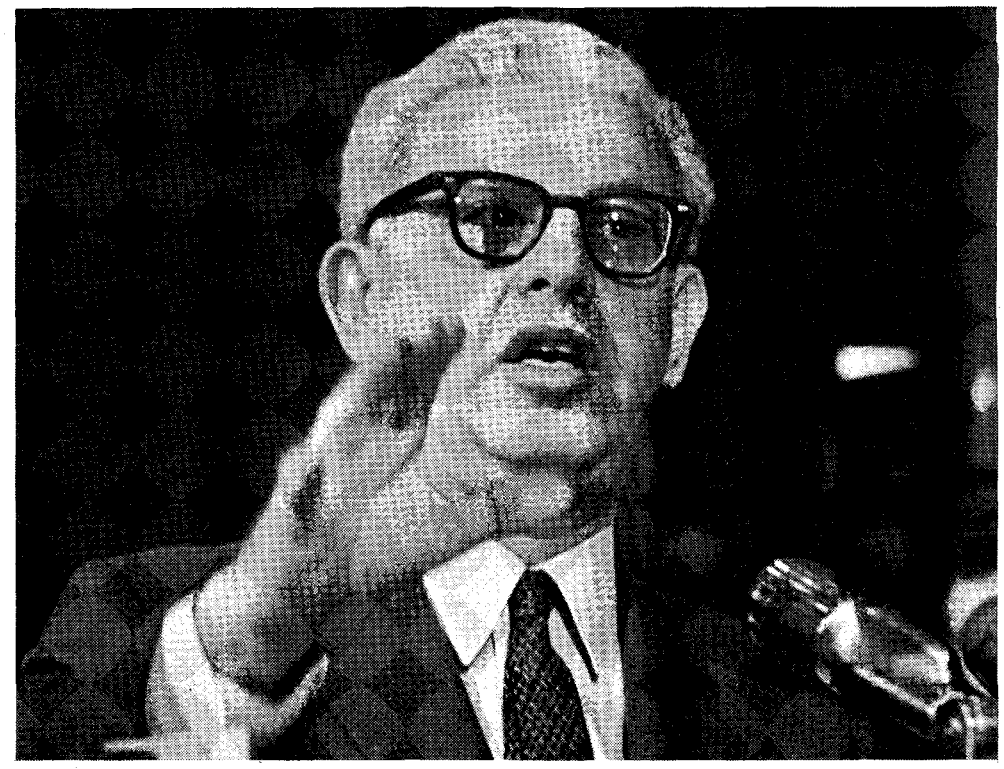
The $500 billion is only the down payment, however. The cost of "public services"—teachers, welfare workers and bureaucrats of all shapes and sizes—could run as high as $1.5 *trillion*.

The estimates were prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by experts in and out of government. They cover everything from airports to sewer systems and schools to opera houses.

Two-thirds of the $500 billion will come from the beleaguered taxpayer, according to the experts. The remaining billions will be supplied by private enterprise and charity. The vast building boom is expected to create one million new jobs in the construction industry—up from the 1.8-million full-time workers now employed on "public construction" projects.

□ □ □

HIDDEN DEFICIT—"The techniques by which a deficit of perhaps $18 billion, by conventional standards stripped of window dressing, is reduced to $2.1 billion are too numerous to account for. One cannot disprove this mass of figures, one can only disbelieve it. The most flamboyant of the devices is the almost total switch from the administrative budget deficit, the traditional measure, to the National Income Account (NIA) deficit, which is lower. One can search through to page 15 of "The Budget in Brief," a document of 72 pages, before coming upon an $8.1-billion administrative deficit hidden away at the foot of a long table. The NIA budget, to be sure, is a better economic indicator than the administrative budget. But it is not a budget by which the government can be run, and in any case to switch deficits in mid-inflation is thoroughly bad policy. . . . This budget may be good politics. It is very questionable economics."—By Henry C. Wallich in *Newsweek*



Ambassador Arthur Goldberg testified recently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to push for three treaties that sound simple but could have complicated meaning for the United States.

'Human Rights' Packet

Goldberg Pushes Three Treaties

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

The Hon. Arthur Goldberg, our ambassador to the United Nations, showed up the other day before a Foreign Relations subcommittee and right away commenced to demonstrate the most troublesome trait that liberal politicos afflict us with—that of meddling in other people's affairs.

He brought along what amounts to an entangling, tripartite treaty that would eventually involve us in the internal affairs of more than 100 nations and would invite them to get involved in ours. If the Senate's got good sense, it will chuck the whole packet into the wastebasket and give the Administration a deserved rebuke.

Item One of the packet is a demi-treaty, called a "convention," which pledges us to support the worldwide political rights of women. Back in 1953 when the proposition first popped up in the United Nations, our no-nonsense Secretary of State Dulles snorted in disdain. Dulles considered it a ridiculous and trivial use to make of the solemn treaty-making power. He said he could see no possible benefit to the U.S.A. in joining a global suffragette movement.

These ought to be reasons enough to leave it alone, but lawyers who read the fine print find many booby traps there. The State Department wants us to specify that the phrase "public office" in Title 111 does not include "military service" for American or foreign females. Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D.-N.C.), wants an escape clause to prevent the United Nations or any of its members from fussing around with our national and state election systems. A growing number of senators believe that instead of patching up loopholes, they'd better reject the whole quixotic treaty and leave the overseas woman problem alone.

Item Two is another so-called convention which would make us responsible for the abolition of "conditions akin to slavery" throughout the world. You don't have to favor involuntary servitude to be against this one. The language is so loose and all-inclusive that the agreement could well bind the moral influence and maybe the armed forces of the United States to enter personal quarrels and even man-and-wife bickerings in faraway lands.

For instance, Article 1 of the document classifies "debt bondage" as a form of slavery. It could mean that under such a treaty we would forbid one man's discharging his financial obligations to another by doing some work around the house or on the farm. Slavery is also equated in Title 1 with shot-gun marriages and with the sound old custom in some countries of ordering a brother-in-law to marry the widow and thus provide for her.

You'd think the U.S.A. had problems enough already, and that Goldberg would be embarrassed to bring such foolishness before the Senate.

Item Three is a convention that calls for the abolition of forced labor. Here again the legal area is tricky with bogs and quicksand. It could be argued that compulsory education for the young is forced labor. Or that fulfillment of a labor-management contract under certain conditions is the same.

All three of these conventions are laughably superfluous in this country where women, slaves and workmen have not only been emancipated long ago, but in some quarters have been canonized because of the disadvantages they used to bear. The sort of U.N. treaty we really need is one that puts all nations under contract to let well enough alone.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

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NCC BACKS POWELL —The National Council of Churches continues to engage itself in political controversies. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, director of the NCC's Department of Social Justice, charged recently that Adam Clayton Powell had been stripped of his rights without due process of law. Conservatives in Congress, said Payton, wanted to "get rid of Powell" because he had been willing to take risks "to articulate the needs of Negroes."

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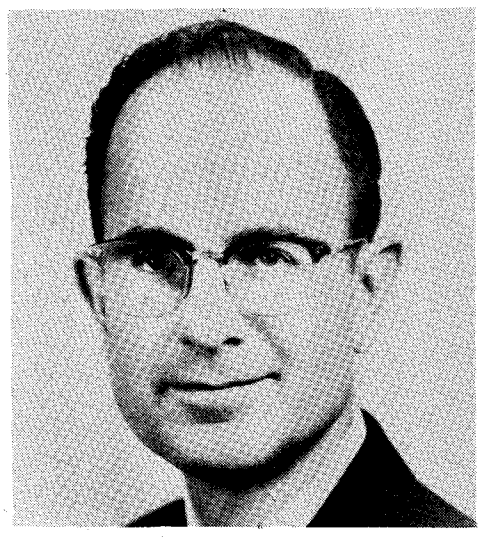
Right to Work in California

Voluntary Unionism Gets a Negro Hearing

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

One of the more piquant things about California politics is that Gov. Ronald Reagan, whom nobody would call a leftist, is leery of movements calculated to force a right-to-work law on the unions of his own state. Reagan has been a states' righter in the matter of compulsory unionism, and apparently he goes along with the presumed majority opinion in California in his reluctance to provide leadership for the local repeal-of-the-union-shop drive.

Even more piquant than Reagan's stand is that of Dr. Carlton Goodlett, who was a candidate in 1966 for governor of California in the Democratic primary. Dr. Goodlett is a former local



Reed Larson, of the National Right to Work Committee, recently met with Negro leaders in California.

president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Invited to chair a three-day session of the California Negro Leadership Conference, set up by the Negro press of California to discuss "Economic Survival in an Automated Society—the Right to a Job," Dr. Goodlett welcomed the presence of Reed Larson, who, as executive officer of the National Right to Work Committee, is America's No. 1 crusader against compulsory unionism on any level, national, state or local. Mr. Larson had gone to California to urge Negroes to work for his objectives locally—and Dr. Goodlett, the Democrat, welcomed him by agreeing, at least tentatively, that a right-to-work law might be a good bet for Negroes in need of jobs.

Larson's speech was well received. It was the first time, he said, that he had ever had the opportunity to talk seriously with a group of responsible Negro leaders about the pros and cons of right-to-work laws.

"While we have been actively seeking such an opportunity," he told the California Negro leaders, "we have found that, until now, the door has been tightly closed. Unfortunately, leaders of most of the national Negro organizations have taken a flat and uncompromising stand in defense of compulsory unionism."

The appeal of right to work to the Negro community could be potent. It is not that the AFL-CIO has any more prejudice than other people in its attitudes, individual or collective, toward Negro workers. The AFL craft unions are in some instances the victims of an old father-son or uncle-nephew apprentice system, in which nepotism in job recommendations has been a way of life. The system got its start before there was a "race" problem. Naturally, since white parents don't have black children, the Negroes have had a hard time breaking open craft doors.

But the system is an anachronism, and right to work offers one key to break it. If the Negroes in California really get behind Dr. Goodlett's leadership in "seeking aid and comfort outside the labor movement," it will put Gov. Reagan very much on the spot.

There is not an iota of race prejudice in Ronald Reagan. Nevertheless, he is suspected by Negroes because his supporters in California are generally against "open housing." One can be pro-Negro and still insist that it is one's civil right to choose one's customer when renting or selling a piece of property. But the distinction, upheld by Reagan, got lost in the recent political campaign, and Dr. Goodlett has considered that Ronald Reagan's victory, which wouldn't have happened unless registered Democrats had voted Republican, meant that a lot of union members had voted to perpetuate race prejudice. This has added to Negro restiveness about the closed shop.

The willingness of the California Negro Leadership Conference to listen to Reed Larson's pitch for a state right-to-work law could have incalculable consequences, both in California and nationally.

It could end by putting hefty muscle behind the Right to Work Committee's drive to change California's labor law. If compulsory unionism were made illegal in California, other states would surely follow suit. Though on labor matters Ronald Reagan is pragmatic, he believes always in pushing voluntarism as far as he can. It is hard to see how he could continue to uphold compulsory unionism in California if the Negro and other minority groups were to declare against it.

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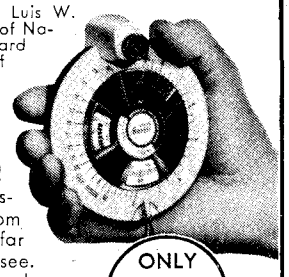

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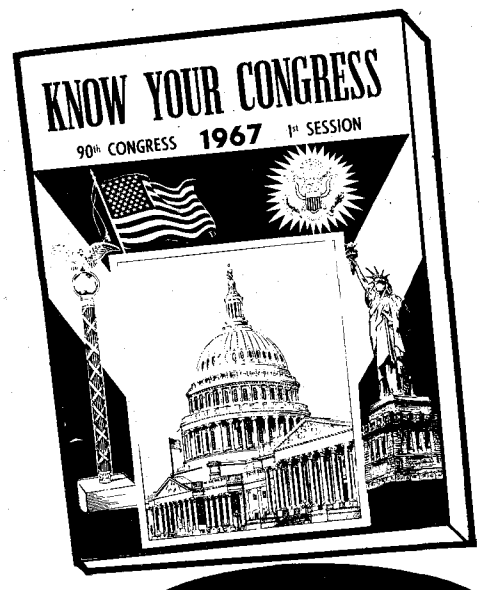

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While Americans Die in Viet Nam

Draft-Dodging 'Pacifists' Find Haven in Canada

By GEORGE NOBBE in the New York *Sunday News*

Toronto: — While 150,000 American draftees fight and die in the steaming jungles of Viet Nam, other thousands of their young countrymen are finding a comfortable, bulletproof sanctuary in a land largely hostile to U.S. policy in Asia.

These are the new breed of draft dodgers, mostly self-proclaimed pacifists, who are quietly drifting across the Canadian border in ever-growing numbers to settle in peaceful if self-conscious anonymity in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

Estimates now put their total at up to 3,000, most of them in their early 20s and all of them quite safe from the law—our extradition treaty with Canada does not let federal agents retrieve Americans who go north to duck military service.

In Canada, some teach or study, others paint, write or hold a variety of odd jobs in a country that has not had conscription since the end of World War II.

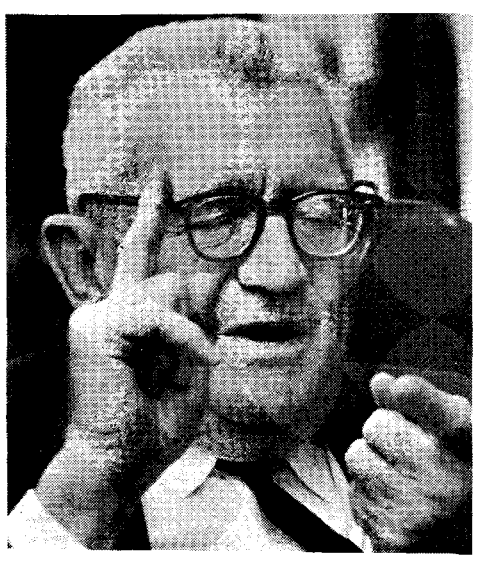
But all of them have one thing in common in addition to their aversion to khaki: they can't come home again. This will remain so even if peace comes to Viet Nam and even if the United States should suddenly abolish the draft, for there is no statute of limitations on draft dodgers who leave the country.

An expatriate band who are still only a source of minor irritation to Washington and occasional embarrassment to their hosts, they face five years in jail and $10,000 fines if they are caught on the American side of the border.

Canada's almost childishly simple immigration and citizenship requirements are luring more and more of them north as the months go by. A huge influx is expected in June, when graduating college seniors run out of 2-S student deferments in this country.

Their cause has been taken up by the emerging "New Left" among Canadian youth; organizations such as the Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters, the Toronto Student Union for Peace Action and the Vancouver Committee to Aid War Objectors have sprung up across Canada.

Another, the Union Generale des Etudiants de Quebec, along with a loosely knit collection of pacifists at the University of Waterloo, is even exploring the possibility of providing living quarters, food and small amounts of money for incoming Americans.



Canada does not seem to share the view of Maj. Gen. Lewis Hershey, director of the U.S. Selective Service, that draft-dodgers are not the most desirable immigrants.

The financing of these groups is something of a mystery. Their leaders maintain that voluntary contributions, membership dues and some cash from the sale of propaganda literature cover most of the operating costs.

The Canadian government has adopted a hands-off policy on the draft dodgers, largely because they aren't actually breaking any law. It offers neither aid nor encouragement to them.

But if the administration of Prime Minister Lester Pearson, occasionally harassed by a parliamentary minority on the issue, doesn't actively encourage these refugees from the draft, it doesn't exactly make things difficult for them, either. And it resents alleged U.S. efforts to hustle them back across the border.

Canadian Indifference

The FBI has been blamed repeatedly for hounding draft-dodging Americans as well as Canadians who work briefly in the States and then duck back across the line when draft calls show up. Washington heatedly denies these charges.

One American, 22-year-old Tom Hathaway, who ducked out of Boston when his induction notice came in 1963 and went to Toronto to study at the Royal Conservatory of Music, grew so tired of periodic searches of his apartment that he tacked this notice to his door:

"FBI, CIA or RCMP: Please don't rifle through my wife's drawers. Thank you."

Hathaway, for whom a warrant has been issued, explains his reluctance to serve by saying, "I don't like the idea of compulsory service. It's like some guy coming up to me and saying, 'Help me dig this ditch, it's your sewer.'

"The military is a very ugly institution, a uniform is a very destructive thing to put on, destructive to yourself and to other people. I find it hard to see why I should do something just because somebody tells me to, particularly when it's as destructive as the Army."

His attitude, which is fairly typical of the Americans who hole up in the cheap rooming houses of Toronto's earnestly Bohemian Yorkville section, seems to be reflected by many Canadian officials.

If you talk to officers at the bigger border crossing points, such as Niagara Falls, you get stiff answers from men such as Winston C. Fischer, chief Canadian immigration officer there:

"We're not here to enforce American draft regulations, we're here to enforce the immigration act and its regulations and there is no reference there to draft dodging."

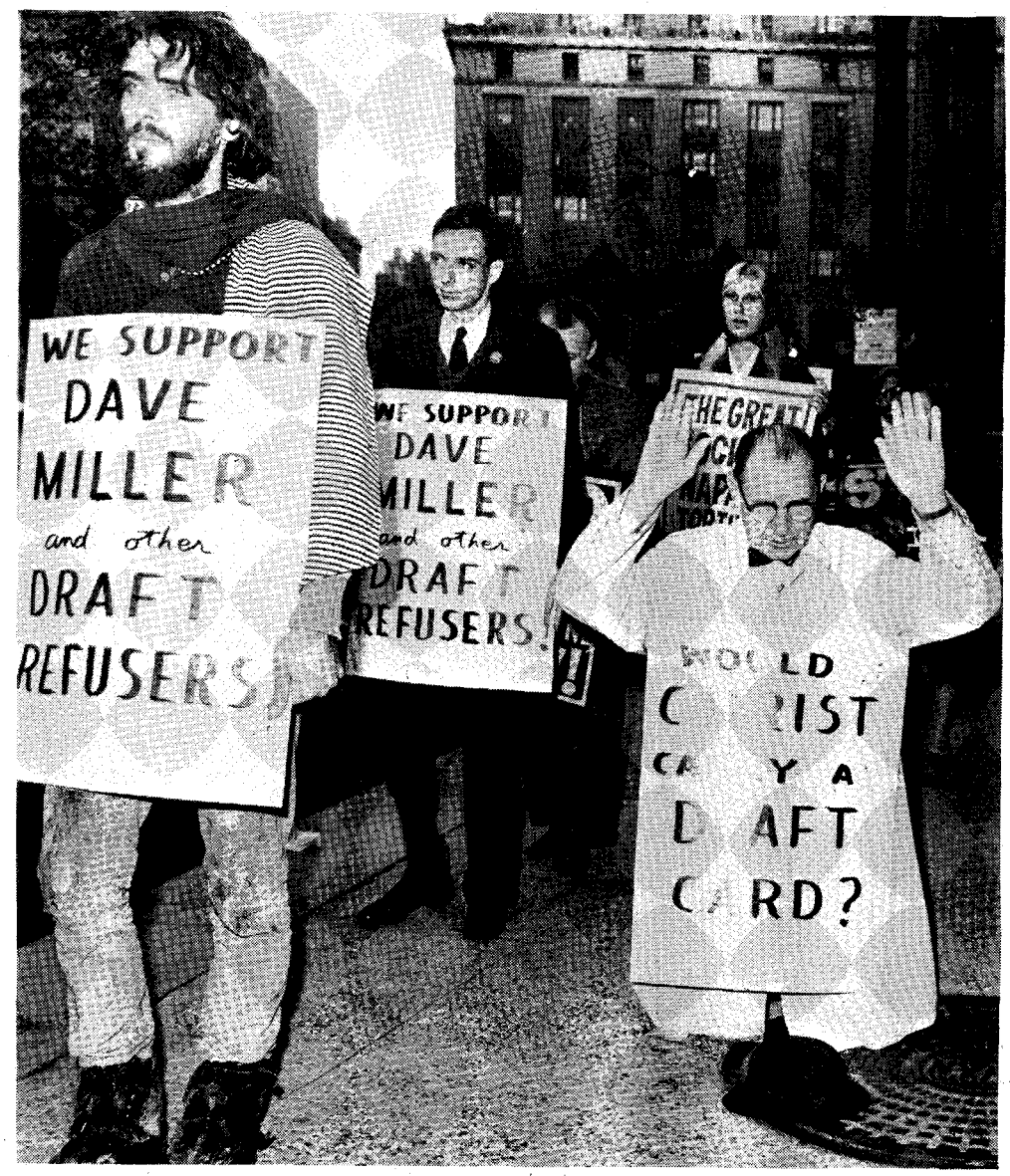
To which Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the sometimes crusty director of U.S. Selective Service, snaps:

"It's primarily Canada's business, of course, but I wouldn't recommend these people as the kind of additions to a country I'd want."

The majority of Canadians seem to share Fischer's point of view, and offer any number of reasons.

One they cite is the chronic underpopulation and shortage of trained labor in Canada. Another is the country's traditional distaste for conscription.

An explanation that can be documented is that most important Canadian



A "pacifist" demonstration in New York is one of many staged by leftist groups to approve draft-card burning and other selective service violations.

newspapers and magazines take an extremely dim view editorially of U.S. Viet Nam policy.

In the end, most Canadians have become so inured to the influx of American draft evaders that even the Royal Canadian Legion, a relative of our own American Legion, has taken no stand on the issue and, according to its commander, Ronald MacBeth, does not anticipate doing so.

With no pressure to change the extradition treaty's terms in sight, Canadian and American draft foes have been having a field day.

Thousands of sardonic pamphlets telling Americans how to escape military service by emigrating to Canada are mailed into the United States every month, most of them going into college towns.

One, entitled "Escape from Freedom" or "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Canadian," is put out by the Student Union for Peace Action (SUPA) in Toronto. It is virtually a handbook for draft dodgers.

On its cover is a six-panel cartoon character, a typical American mother explaining between sobs what led her son to leave the country.

At one point she says, "I talked to him. I said, 'Let the government worry about morality. All you have to do is burn the villages.' But he wouldn't listen. He'd just start yelling about Hitler."

At another, she is saying, "Our minister talked to him. He said, 'Let the government worry about human dignity. All you have to do is napalm the women and children.' But it had no effect. He'd just start yelling about the Nuremberg trials.

"So the day his draft card arrived, he left for Canada.

"I didn't raise my boy to be a Canadian."

Inside the 12-page pamphlet are helpful hints for would-be draft dodgers. Among other things, it recommends that the evaders appear neat and honest, bring money, cross at peak tourist hours to avoid too close an examination and be prepared to show Canadian immigration officials that they can establish themselves in jobs.

It cautions them that avoiding the draft "is probably not an acceptable reason for wanting to enter the country" and tells them how to achieve "landed immigrant status," the designation for anyone who has been lawfully admitted in Canada for permanent residence.

The booklet points out that, once in this category, Americans are allowed to hold jobs, and within five years can apply for full citizenship.

It also warns that liberal though the immigration standards are, Canada will turn down prostitutes, homosexuals, mentally or physically defective persons, deserters, narcotics addicts, ex-convicts and subversives.

War Seemed Pointless

Campus radicals, peace marchers or civil rights advocates do not fall into the last category, the pamphlet points out, adding that about the only reason you need give for wanting to enter is something suitably vague about better job opportunities, cheaper education, more freedom.

Questions about draft status simply are not asked, either at the border or

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by most employers and landlords in the bigger cities.

Rich Paterak, a 23-year-old Dedham, Mass., native with an uncanny resemblance to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and just a trace of a Boston accent, described just how easy it is.

"My wife and I talked it over, told our parents what we were planning, and just got in the car and left. We were all dressed up and we had about $2,500 we had saved, so no one paid much attention to us. Besides, my wife has a teacher's certificate and they need teachers up here."

Paterak, who makes about $25 a week working for SUPA's Toronto office, had worked for VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) in Louisville and Chicago before going north.

An extremely literate young man who is well grounded in Vietnamese history, Paterak said, "all of a sudden it just seemed pointless."

"Here we were working to fight slums and all the time we were afraid all our work would be undone during a war. I had read articles about draft dodging in Canada so we just left."

He and his wife reached Toronto last fall and although Paterak has not received an induction notice, he is classified 1-A and does not intend to return when he is called. "I just sent them a change of address form," he said, "and I guess I'll tell them I'd rather not do it when I'm called."

What did his parents think of his decision?

"Well, my wife's folks were pretty upset, but my father just said he wasn't going to tell me what to do with my life. My mother was worried because she knew I would never be able to come back, but I have a grandfather who left Poland to avoid conscription, so it wasn't so bad, telling them."

Would he risk going home, for example, if one of his parents were ill or died and what would happen if he did?

"I'd be picked up pretty fast. The FBI probably has my picture, they're always around at protest marches or war demonstrations, and even if I did manage to get home, there are a lot of patriots who'd be glad to turn me in.

"You know, it's strange. For a long time the American Legion types used to say, 'if you don't like it here, why don't you go somewhere else?' Well, we did and that makes them even madder."

Rebels Without a Cause

Paterak, who says the only war he would be willing to fight in would be a revolution, claims he is not a pacifist, although he said he would have had misgivings about serving in World War II.

Living in an $80-a-month, one-bedroom apartment, he is typical of a large segment of young American "protestors" in Canada in that, technically, he has not yet dodged anything.

In theory, he, like many others, could still change his mind when he gets his induction notice, and report when ordered without being prosecuted.

"But I don't know anyone who has gone back. I know I won't," he said.

Though there are no figures available on draft-eligible Americans in Canada, the University of Toronto alone admits to having 400 enrolled.

E.M. Davidson, director of admissions, says he doubts any significant number plan to use the school to evade the draft because, in the Province of Ontario, a U.S. student must have completed at least one year of college in the states to qualify for admission. This, he feels, tends to indicate that these are

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

Bistros in the Yorkville section of Toronto draw many teenagers, many of them U.S. draft dodgers. Canadian immigration laws are lenient and there is no provision for extradition for the "pacifists."

serious older students, not just boys looking for a way out.

However, in neighboring Quebec or the far western province of British Columbia, Davidson said, no such rigid academic standards are applied to Americans.

There, most of the self-acknowledged draft dodgers are college graduates subject to imminent induction in the United States.

Norman Rich, a San Francisco painter who went to Vancouver with the help of a draft-evasion organization run by professors at the University of British Columbia and Simon Fraser University, is 25. His reasons?

"I have a thing about the idea that, at a certain age, you are taken out of a civilized life and turned into a machine that has no choice and whose only job is to take away life."

John Callender, a Connecticut native now living in Montreal and combining his studies at Sir George Williams University with a job as a cataloguing clerk, is 24.

He crossed the border because he felt "I am the judge of what I should do and what I should be."

But despite these pious disclaimers, one irony seems to have eluded these new American expatriates:

If the Viet Nam war ends and draft calls are cut to the bone, they will be rebels without a cause, stateless men with nothing to protest.

For all their highly articulate arguments about the advantages of Canadian citizenship—lower taxes and living costs, better travel and employment opportunities, more freedom and less pressure—you can detect a sort of wistfulness when a Tom Hathaway contemplates life in Toronto with a brand-new Canadian wife.

"I'm a pacifist. It's a moral thing. I will just have to stay here and live, raise a family maybe. It's not any different, but my mother, [the only one left in the family] misses me."

There are other problems, too, aside from those caused by severing all connections with families and friends.

Not the least of these is that a youth actually under indictment for draft dodging cannot legally accept financial help from his parents without the risk of involving them, under U.S. law, in aiding and abetting a fugitive.

Another is that Americans, whatever their reasons for being there, are not terribly popular in Canada, probably because U.S. money controls so much of the Canadian economy and Canadians resent it.

Uncertain Futures

The draft dodgers, welcomed with open arms now because it is one way of pulling the American eagle's tail feathers, will, after all, eventually be taking jobs away from native Canadians.

Anonymity in huge cities like Montreal and Toronto, whose populations exceed two million, is easy for a man in his 20s, just as easy as it is in this country, where no one pays a great deal of attention to self-proclaimed individualists.

Anonymity later, when it comes to character references and job resumes, could become an entirely different matter.

Then, too, there is the possibility that Canada, itself a NATO ally of the U.S., could become involved in a war that would be just as abhorrent to the new breed of expatriates as the current one in Viet Nam.

Tony Hyde, a 21-year-old Canadian representative of the Toronto SUPA organization, summed up the Americans' dilemma quite neatly.

"It's a big decision for these boys, because all Americans, deep down, are patriots. It's a very human kind of problem . . . leaving their parents, their girl friends . . . to come up here as an expression of their moral principles."

New Paper Money Planned, But People Want Gold

By HENRY HAZLITT

There are increasing signs that the monetary system set up at Bretton Woods, under which the world has been operating for the last 20 years, is coming to the end of its rope.

All over the world people are beginning to distrust their national paper currencies. They want to get their hands on gold.

In its recent annual gold survey, the First National City Bank of New York made a startling discovery. For the first time in modern monetary history, all of the newly mined gold is going into private hands, in part for the fabrication of jewelry and gold articles of all sorts, but mostly for saving, investment and speculative hedging against a possible gold-price rise.

For 1966 the private gold absorption may be estimated at $1.5 billion. Official monetary gold stocks, as reported by governments and central banks, have actually shown a small decline. For the past 10 years gold to the value of over $10 billion has gone into private hands.

Yet the monetary managers are ignoring all this and pushing ahead with bigger paper-money schemes. They are trying to convince themselves and us that they can start to print a new international paper money unit, the "cru," as a "reserve" against which each nation can print still more of its own paper money. They think they can get all central banks to accept this instead of gold.

There is even a group of economists who have been telling us that the dollar does not get its value from its convertibility into gold, but that gold gets its value from its convertibility into the dollar.

They say the reason people have been hoarding gold and that gold coins have been selling at a premium is that talk of devaluating the dollar and raising the price of gold has made gold hoarding seem like a riskless speculation because the speculators assume that they stand some day to get more than $35 an ounce for their gold, but never less.

This expectation could be reversed, say these economists, if the American government, while continuing to offer to sell gold freely at $35 an ounce, were to threaten to start reducing the price at which it will buy gold to $34, $33, $32 an ounce and so on. This strategy, these economists assure us, would increase the value of the dollar as compared with gold at the same time as it would frighten hoarders into turning in their gold for dollars before the price dropped further.

It all sounds very clever and ingenious. But the bluff wouldn't work. If the United States has lost more than $11 billion, or nearly half of its gold reserves, in the last 18 years, while offering $35 an ounce for gold, people are not going to rush to turn it in for a lower price.

The economists who are proposing this scheme assume that gold is intrinsically worthless and that its price is held up solely by the U.S. Treasury's buying price in dollars. If they had the courage of their alleged convictions they would also recommend that all legal restrictions be taken off the buying, selling or holding of gold by U.S. citizens and private citizens everywhere, that everybody's dollars be made convertible into gold and that gold contracts be made legal once again.

Then these economists, I suspect, would be in for a rude shock. If the government's monetary policy were otherwise unchanged, its remaining gold stock would be drained out in a few days, gold would go to a premium and soon become the *de facto* currency for long-term contracts.

The government could then restore the dollar as a stable currency only by abandoning its inflationary policies and making the dollar once more fully convertible into gold by anybody at any time.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

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ROCKY IS AVAILABLE—New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller "is definitely available" for the 1968 GOP presidential nomination, top aides have told the New York *Daily News*. Rocky will wait at least until fall before kicking off his candidacy, the spokesmen said, "to give Gov. George Romney of Michigan, who has been floundering around on the Viet Nam war, more time to dig himself deeper into a hole."

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Harold Cooley: A Very Bad Loser

Defeated for re-election last year, the ex-congressman is now trying to silence WRAL, North Carolina's leading conservative voice.

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

It was said of the valorous Thane of Cawdor, who went to his execution with dignity and grace alike, that nothing in his life became him like the leaving it. Men are not likely to pay the same compliment to Harold D. Cooley, once the reigning Thane of Raleigh, whose political death occurred at the polls in November. Cooley is now embarked upon a post-election of vengeance that dismays many of his old supporters.

The story has more than regional interest. Cooley's purpose these days is to strangle the leading conservative voice in North Carolina—indeed, almost the only conservative voice in North Carolina—by cutting the throat of WRAL-TV in Raleigh. His petition to the Federal Communications Commission, opposing renewal of the station's license, presents the predominantly liberal FCC with an interesting problem in free speech and the "fairness doctrine."

Cooley is one of three old war horses of the House who last year went to battle once too often. Joe Martin fell in Massachusetts. Howard W. Smith lost his saddle in Virginia. In the 4th District of North Carolina, Cooley made the mistake of running against James C. Gardner, former state Republican chairman.

In the view of experienced North Carolina observers, the outcome never was in doubt. Cooley had come to the House in July 1934; he had served 16 terms, gained the chairmanship of House Agriculture, established himself as a powerful figure on the Hill.

He was known as "Seab," after the character in Allen Drury's *Advise and Consent,* and sometimes as the Sugar King, in tribute to his mastery of the recurring sugar bill. But while he ruled his fractious committee in Washington, a generation grew up in Raleigh that knew him not. Cooley was a cantankerous 69, Gardner a vigorous 33. Even the gerrymandering of the district, in an effort to rope in additional Democrats, was not enough to save the aging warrior. Down he went.

The turning point of the campaign came on the evening of October 3, when Cooley and Gardner appeared in joint debate before a large audience at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. The evening proved to be Cooley's Dunkirk. Gardner had come prepared with material calculated to please a young and intellectual audience. Cooley had brought little more than his own considerable ego. Where Gardner was light, Cooley was heavy; where Gardner was crisp and incisive, Cooley was slow and clumsy. By the time the exchange ended the students were cheering Gardner and jeering Cooley. In brief, a debacle.

WRAL-TV routinely filmed the program. Now, the moving spirit of the Raleigh station is its staunchly conservative executive vice president, Jesse Helms. His ringing right-wing editorials, plainly identified as such, offer about the only competition for miles around to the liberalism of the Raleigh *News & Observer.* There never is any question of where Helms stands: He stands slightly to the right of John C. Calhoun. [Mr. Helms' editorials occasionally appear as columns in *Human Events.*]

Cooley's charge is that WRAL-TV caused him "irreparable damage" by leasing its film of the October 3 debate to Gardner for a paid political broadcast. The station's response is that Cooley could have leased the same film, at the same rental, if he wanted to. Cooley charges that WRAL-TV engineers helped Gardner edit the raw tape for effective broadcast; the station denies this absolutely.

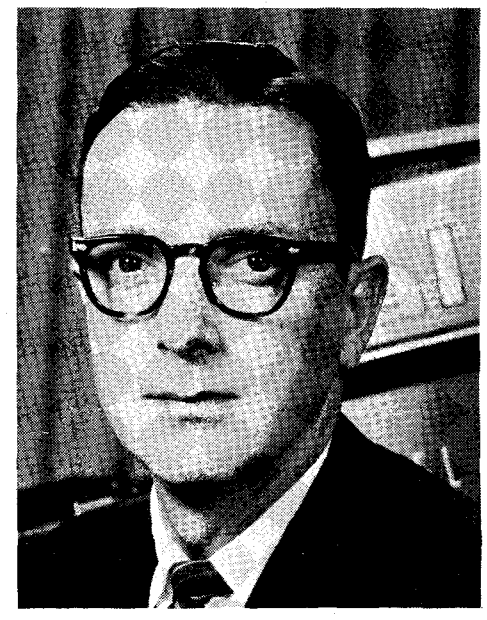
The former congressman's most serious charge is that in its newscasts, the station sought deliberately to aid his opponent. He has filed four letters with the FCC to support that charge, one of them from a lady who seems to be generally mad at WRAL-TV because it shows Westerns in the afternoon. By way of answer, the station has filed a score of letters from leading Democrats who supported Cooley in the campaign.

Thad Eure, secretary of state, worked for Cooley's re-election, but "at no time did I see or hear anything over your station during the entire campaign that, in my opinion, would justify the protest." Edwin Gill, state treasurer, found WRAL-TV "fair and just to each of the candidates." State Sen. Robert Morgan described the coverage as "fair and equal." Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, who did "everything possible for Cooley," was shocked by Cooley's petition to the FCC; he had regarded the station's campaign reporting as "absolutely fair and unbiased."

So the record stands. On January 25, still using his stationery as chairman of House Agriculture, ex-Congressman Cooley wrote the FCC, insisting upon a full hearing on WRAL-TV's license renewal. The license expired in December. The station's very existence lies wholly in the hands of the FCC.

To judge from the station's precisely detailed exhibits, WRAL-TV took painstaking care to give both candidates equal coverage on its news programs. It offered them the same free time, and the same opportunity to buy paid time. Though Helms was critical of Cooley, the station did not editorially support Gardner. What happened was that the over-confident "Seab," from the moment of the October debate, presented the image of a loser. And as it turned out, a poor and graceless loser at that.

Former Rep. Cooley



Jesse Helms

(Copyright 1967, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

SORRY ABOUT THAT. . . .

Would you accept a "sorry about that" from an employee who made the same mistake for the fifth time!

Would you fail to sue a firm that refused to deliver on a contract paid in advance!

Of course not!

How is it, then, that a school might "fail" your child, or send him home as a "problem" when you have been paying them for years to do a job they assure you you are incompetent to do!

Would your employees get away with excuses as poor as those used by schools! Your child is "poorly motivated," "won't apply himself," "needs self-discipline," or, horrors? He's "emotionally disturbed."

Is it really *your* fault! Does your contractor blame you when he uses faulty cement!

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Economist Shatters Myths About Government Medicine

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Unreported, so far as I know, is the speech of a first-class economist which completely shatters the myth that without government aid this nation could not afford adequate medical care.

Dr. Rita R. Campbell, a Harvard-trained former employe of both the House Ways and Means Committee and the Wage Stabilization Board, had this to say in Chicago about U.S. health spending:

"About three-fourths of [U.S. health] expenditures were paid from private sources and one-fourth by government—federal, state and local. This ratio between government and private sources . . . has remained more or less constant over the past 15 years despite a threefold dollar increase in national health expenditures from under $13 billion in 1950—or 4.5 per cent of that year's gross national product in contrast to the current 6 per cent."

Two-thirds of this private coverage, Dr. Campbell points out, is in the form of labor-management agreements reached through collective bargaining. The dominant position of private group coverage increasingly is extending health benefits beyond retirement, despite the federal government's 1966 introduction of Medicare.

The majority of older people, Dr. Campbell reports, are retaining some form of private coverage despite Medicare.

"A surprising degree of insurance protection," Dr. Campbell says, is "held by low-income persons," thus blasting away at the myth of widespread inability to afford private insurance protection.

There are, to be sure, persons who cannot afford insurance or to pay the bills of medical attention. Such persons are an exception, not the rule, and efforts very properly are made on their behalf.

Our main concern at this point should be to maintain the system of private medical care that benefits most of our people day by day and which, in the long run, benefits every person.

One sure way to endanger this system is to ignore these facts. By discussing medical care as exclusively a government problem, the way so many Socialists do abroad and so many liberals do here at home, we miss the point that even socialized medicine feeds off the bones of a system which was built and maintained privately.

Failure to recognize the private system as the basis of our security in medical or any other sort of care can only lead to disaster.

I campaigned in 1964 that our full Social Security should be considered as a structure of several levels, the basic one being private and labor-management pension funds. Government insurance can be considered the level that provides a floor, but certainly not the one that provides a roof.

To load the government system so heavily that funds will be drained from the private system would not strengthen the structure, but weaken it.

Exactly this sort of dangerous weakening takes place every time a politician, in order to buy votes from the poor, talks about steps that eventually would socialize medicine. This might seem an effort to give free care to the poor, but in the long run it would simply assure a declining level of care for everyone.

America is a healthy nation because it has paid its way in a private, fully professional system. We should earnestly seek to avoid the inevitable sickness of socializing that system by forgetting the facts.

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Shades of Ponzi

The Social Security program makes him look like a piker

Reprinted with permission from Barron's *National Business and Financial Weekly*, Feb. 20, 1967

In a recent issue of *Newsweek*, the magazine "that separates fact from opinion," Dr. Paul A. Samuelson, professor at M.I.T. and author of a widely used textbook on economics, tossed off a little lecture on Social Security.

"The beauty about social insurance," he wrote, "is that it is actuarially unsound. Everyone who reaches retirement age is given benefit privileges that far exceed anything he has paid in. And exceed his payments by more than 10 times as much (or five times counting in employer payments)!

"How is this possible? It stems from the fact that the national product is growing at compound interest and can be expected to do so for as far ahead as the eye cannot see. Always there are more youths than old folks in a growing population. More important, with real income growing at some 3 per cent per year, the taxable base upon which benefits rest in any period are much greater than the taxes paid historically by the generation now retired. . . .

"Social Security is squarely based on what has been called the eighth wonder of the world—compound interest. A growing nation is the greatest Ponzi game ever contrived."

The scholar's reference to Ponzi, notorious Boston swindler of the early '20s, is singularly apt. For there is a striking resemblance between Ponzi's confidence game and what the Johnson Administration is trying to sell the American people in the much-abused name of Social Security.

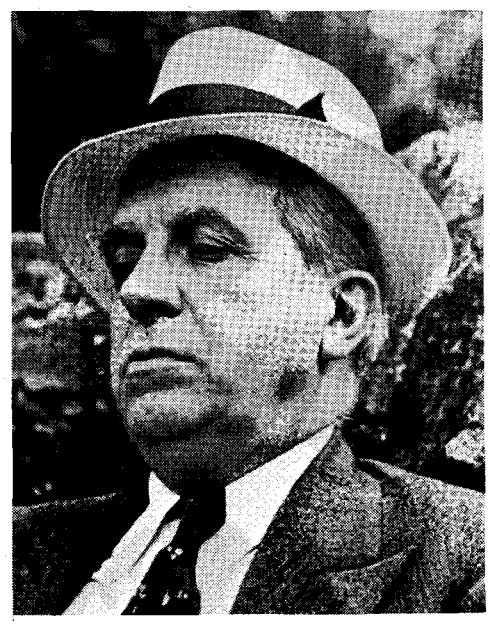
For one thing, the program has become an out-and-out swindle on young people now entering the labor force. Dr. Samuelson (who evidently does not separate fact from fiction) to the contrary notwithstanding, new breadwinners, if they live to be 100, will never get back in pensions what they and their employers must contribute to the insurance fund.

Moreover, in shocking violation of an implied commitment—some might call it a breach of faith—Washington for the first time is seeking to levy income tax on old-age benefits of the well-to-do. In a final break with the concept of insurance, Social Security henceforth is to serve as a tool of economic manipulation. Ponzi finally wound up in jail, but the perpetrators of the foregoing schemes doubtless count on being re-elected.

On the record, the odds plainly favor their chances. Since 1937, when Old Age Survivors and Dependents Insurance (OASDI) was launched, virtually every Congress has departed further from concepts of either actuarial soundness or simple fair play.

Benefits have been raised every two years like clockwork, and new groups of eligibles have been added. Payroll levies have gone up just as relentlessly. When the program began, both employe and employer were to pay in 1 per cent of the worker's wages up to $3,000; after Medicare was grafted onto the system in 1965, the rate rose to 4.4 per cent apiece on a $6,600 base, with further hikes up to 5.65 per cent scheduled by 1987. This year's proposals are the costliest yet.

In an effort to trump last fall's hasty Republican proposal for an 8 per cent increase, President Johnson wants to hike retirement benefits by an average of 20 per cent. In the first year the added cost will run to $4.1 billion. To cover



Charles Ponzi (above) went to jail for his famous swindle scheme.

it, the chief executive is asking a gradual increase in the tax base, to the first $10,800 of wages, and in the rate, to 5.8 per cent, by 1987. Each $1,000 advance in the amount of income subject to the tax is equal to a .09 per cent increase in the rate; hence, from a flat 3.625 per cent on $4,800 of income prior to passage of Medicare, the equivalent payroll levy eventually will rise to about 6.3 per cent.

Supposedly designed to provide senior citizens with "an adequate income and a meaningful retirement," the plan also has another more devious goal—that of tinkering with business conditions.

The new economics, as propounded by Dr. Samuelson and others, calls for the Administration to foresee swings in the business cycle and adjust government input/output accordingly. Social Security now is to be a pawn in this dubious game. If Congress approves, fatter pension checks will start going out in the second half of this year, just in time to counter an anticipated business downturn. The higher payroll taxes, starting in January, will help dampen the boom expected to develop after Labor Day.

Whether OASDI can be used effectively as a prod or checkrein on business activity remains to be seen. Successful or otherwise, manipulation of the business cycle is a radical departure from the original concept of social insurance.

Onward and upward makes enormous sense to New Economists like Dr. Samuelson, who writes glowingly of projected growth in productivity and population. He is probably wrong on both counts.

Since 1961 the number of births has been declining; the so-called population explosion has fizzled. By the end of the next decade the ratio of senior citizens to young workers will start to rise; more of the former will be drawing pensions, while relatively fewer of the latter will be contributing to the fund.

Similarly, the 3 per cent annual increase in real income which Dr. Samuelson confidently cites is scarcely as certain as death and taxes. Last year production per man-hour increased by less than 2 per cent. Since 1960 productivity has risen at a rate of less than 1.5 per cent annually. This year, with unit labor costs climbing fast, productivity may well score little or no gain.

So much for opinion. Now for some facts. Young workers just starting (together with their employers) to contribute to the trust fund will get back nowhere near what they're entitled to.

Several years ago, the chief actuary of OASDI estimated that, on the average, contributions by new breadwinners would pay for 80 to 85 per cent of their ultimate benefits; however, he made no allowance either for the employer's share or for interest on the money.

In the *Wall Street Journal* last December, two economists, James M. Buchanan and Colin D. Campbell [see *Human Events*, Dec. 31, 1966, page 10], totted up the figures and concluded that a worker 22 years old, who earns over $6,600 a year, can never break even. Counting his employer's contribution (which otherwise might be paid to him as higher wages) and accrued interest, this young man by age 65 will contribute $67,000 to the Social Security system. On retirement, the maximum income he and his wife can receive is $3,024 per year, or little more than the yearly interest (at 4 per cent) on $67,000. The bulk of the principal is forfeit.

In 1965 a *Barron's* writer calculated that a worker who started to contribute to the fund at the age of 18 would, at age 65, be able to draw at most $252 a month in benefits, whereas if he (and his employers) paid the same amount for a private annuity, his retirement benefits would run to $634 monthly.

In short, the government is defrauding today's new contributors. The proposed "improvements," of course, would merely make matters worse.

They also will drastically change the rules. Under the guise of simplifying the tax structure and making it more equitable, the White House has recommended that Social Security benefits, which always have been tax-free, henceforth will be considered taxable income.

Thus, elderly persons who are reasonably well-to-do will receive the pensions to which they are entitled, on the basis of past contributions, but will have to return much of the money on April 15.

The new "soak-the-rich"—i.e., married couples with incomes in excess of $15,000 per year—provision aggravates the already glaring disparity between public and private insurance. Like the whole Social Security system, it sanctions yet another way of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Here is a con game which makes old Ponzi look like a piker. What's more, it's being perpetuated by a government which, through profligate fiscal and credit policies, is ceaselessly working to undermine the purchasing power of all pension claims and savings. Security in old age depends above all upon sound money. If Washington really wants to make a contribution toward this end, let it change its inflationary ways.

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Needed: A Thorough Congressional Probe of CIA

By funding NSA, NCC and other liberal groups, the agency has lost public confidence

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

When the first disclosures of Central Intelligence Agency meddling and financing of domestic organizations hit the newspapers, there was a certain amount of amusement among Washington's professionally cynical press corps. But the disclosures that have filled the newspapers day after day have replaced the grins with worried frowns.

Even the most knowing of reporters had little idea of how far CIA's bright boys had been pushing into areas of propaganda and thought control. More important, at a time when every government dollar is cutting into the taxpayer's pocketbook, is the extent to which CIA's multi-billion appropriations were robbing the Treasury.

That CIA, whose role was limited by Congress to intelligence and counter-intelligence, had taken on the role of an arbiter in domestic affairs is no longer a matter for conjecture. That it destroyed its important espionage functions by playing God is now a matter of record. Even those on Capitol Hill most disposed to support the Central Intelligence Agency are having second thoughts.

Perhaps the greatest shocker of all has been the disclosure that CIA has been funneling money into the coffers of the National Council of Churches. This is a group that makes loud noises about the separation of church and state.

Along with similar religious groups, it has shouted long and lustily over every federal penny spent on such subversive projects as bussing Catholic children to parochial schools. Non-sectarian prayers in the schools have also aroused the National Council of Churches as a violation of the Constitution.

Yet CIA was able to pour dollars into the NCC for causes and activities that we may some day be told about, with nary a complaint that the church-state provision of our federal charter was in any way being violated. The CIA's subsidy of the NCC, for purposes that must be rendered unto Caesar, did not offend the members of the organization, though it was a clear instance of governmental involvement and financing of religion.

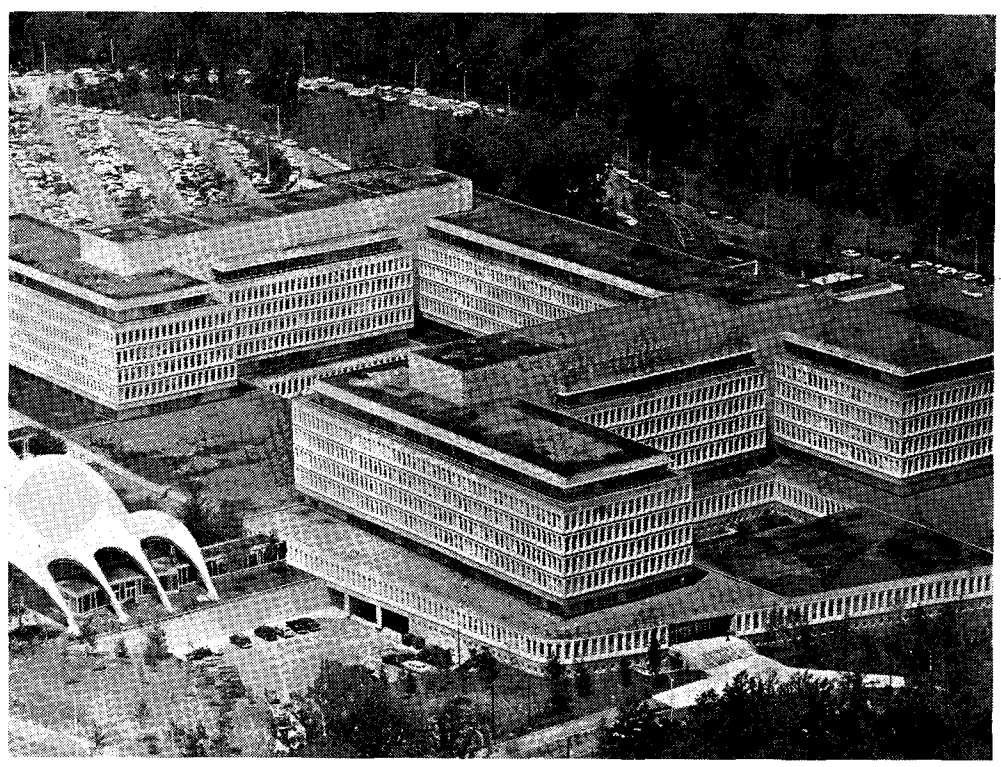
The CIA has shamefacedly announced that it will drop "some," though not all, of its ventures in domestic infiltration. How many millions of dollars a year the CIA has expended in this game has yet to be announced by the few congressmen privy to its inside workings. What it has achieved by this scattering of dollars is also not being made public—or even discussed.

At present, CIA is in disgrace. Its major operations abroad are seriously compromised. And there seems to be little disposition on the part of those who run it to really clean house. The job, therefore, devolves on Congress and the White House. But even a thorough reorganization and house cleaning will not restore CIA to its past glories.

The first task for Congress is to determine just how CIA's non-intelligence dollars have been spent.

To this writer's knowledge, CIA has been violating its mandate by:

- Muzzling press criticism by putting newspapermen on its payroll as "consultants" and then swearing them to secrecy.
- Putting up the money for a domestic retail chain, for reasons which escape me.
- Underwriting overseas AFL-CIO operations, some good, some bad. Among the bad are the aid and comfort given to pro-Communist subversives and guerrillas in Algeria and other parts of Africa. That it has also contributed to the work of anti-Communist groups in Europe is hardly an excuse.
- Putting on its payroll one of the leading anti-American publicists and propagandists in West Germany.
- Financing the work of a major refugee organization in the United States. This organization's political line has been controlled by CIA, and hard-line anti-Communists have been forced out in favor of those who take a softer line on the captive nations.
- Financing a cultural organization in New York and another in London, and through these organizations controlling two major literary magazines.
- Signing up as a consultant the editor of an important "opinion" magazine.
- Through the power of the purse, making itself the arbiter of policy on several international broadcasting organizations.



The Central Intelligence Agency's worldwide headquarters are in this multi-million dollar building in Langley, Va., about eight miles from downtown Washington, D.C.

I might add that a liberal opinion weekly has received sustenance from CIA, directly or indirectly. This is not a guess on my part. A late editor of the publication confided this to me many years ago.

The next task is to bring in new and responsible people who will divorce CIA permanently from its games of domestic political footsie with the non-Communist left. The present leadership has shown an overwhelming disposition to favor left-wing causes and to finance them, to give most of the taxpaying Right the back of its hand. Until there are assurances that this left-wing bias of CIA has ended, it will not have the support or confidence of the American people.

"Look at it this way," a leading conservative said to me. "I am paying to have my own political throat cut. Some of the outfits that have received CIA money are fighting me every step of the way—with federal dough. And overseas I can spot the CIA's hand in propping up those whose interests run counter to those of the United States. How weird can it get?"

Congress will be told that to investigate the CIA can only play into the hands of the Communists. But the present disclosures have already done that. Only by wiping the slate clean, with a new intelligence-counter-intelligence outfit, can the United States and its government begin once more to draw in the information that the White House, the Pentagon, and the other sensitive agencies in Washington need so desperately if they are to be able to stand up to the Communist conspiracy.

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Why Shouldn't Moscow Be Happy?

Soviet Nuclear Strategy Meeting with Success

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

No matter how it seemed to Winston Churchill during the war, the Soviet government is no longer a mystery, a riddle or an enigma.

Toward American proposals on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and on anti-missile missiles, Soviet reactions are, as the French say, sewed with white thread and visible to anybody who looks.

In the first case, Moscow is not really interested in keeping nuclear weapons from any country but Germany. What it is demanding is an agreement that will not only prevent the Germans from manufacturing nuclear weapons (as they long ago promised) but from ever getting their hands on any, whether in the name of NATO or of some sort of United Europe. Whatever else happens, Germany is to remain a pariah, divided, disarmed, militarily powerless "forever."

Any non-proliferation treaty which can guarantee this, Moscow will sign. Any agreement that would permit the Germans at any time to protect themselves against, or to reply in kind to, a Soviet nuclear attack is taboo. Without such an iron-clad provision, the Kremlin wants no treaty. Take it or leave it, Uncle Sam.

Brezhnev and Kosygin are counting on Washington's eagerness to grant their wish in spite of our NATO allies' objections to any such historically preposterous discrimination against Germany.

That success here would at the same time spell the end to NATO and, in all likelihood, check further progress toward any sort of West European unity, makes it even more attractive to the cunning Bolsheviks. The essential is a permanently powerless fatherland.

Equally clear is, as I said, Soviet strategy toward the American proposal for having no anti-missile missiles on either side. Nobody knows better than the Bolsheviks that the United States is far richer and more powerful than Mother Russia and, other things being equal, capable not only of maintaining but of widening the gap.

But, fortunately for the Kremlin men, Washington really wants to halt the armaments race and, at least in its daydreams, move toward "general and complete disarmament" under U.N. control. It is here that Moscow sees its great chance: obtain arms parity with the United States by agreement!

This would permit the Kremlin to devote more of its still inadequate national income to satisfy its people's rising demands. It would give the American unilateral disarmers and partisans of "togetherness" with Russia, a marvellous new argument against those who hope to check Communist expansion. It would vastly reduce America's opposition to further "little wars of liberation."

Nothing, in fact, could do more for the USSR than arms parity with the United States.

How obtain it? By demanding total nuclear disarmament as the price for not continuing its construction of anti-missile missiles and what is called the "Tallinn system" of defense stretched across the "corridor" which American missiles must follow to strike Russia! By refusing anything less! And by counting on President Johnson's eagerness to reach an understanding to make him reduce his conditions.

Theoretically, the acceptance of permanent discrimination against Germany or arms parity with a weaker Soviet Union by any American President should be incredible. But so was FDR's reliance upon Stalin to further his great design, Truman's refusal to save China, Ike's inertia during Russia's rape of Hungary, Kennedy's promise not to oust communism from Cuba.

So why shouldn't the Kremlin's hopes be running high?

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NATIONWIDE EXAM — U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe called recently for a federal testing program of public school students in every section of the country. In an address to the 99th annual meeting of the American Association of School Administrators, Howe said that "it will be extremely useful to have the national temperament taken from time to time." The administrators disagreed, asserting "that such a high degree of centralization infringes not only upon the legal responsibilities of the state and local school systems, but also upon the professional responsibilities of the individual teacher."

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Sen. Gruening Charges:

Defense Dept. Builds Barges With Steel from Communist China

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

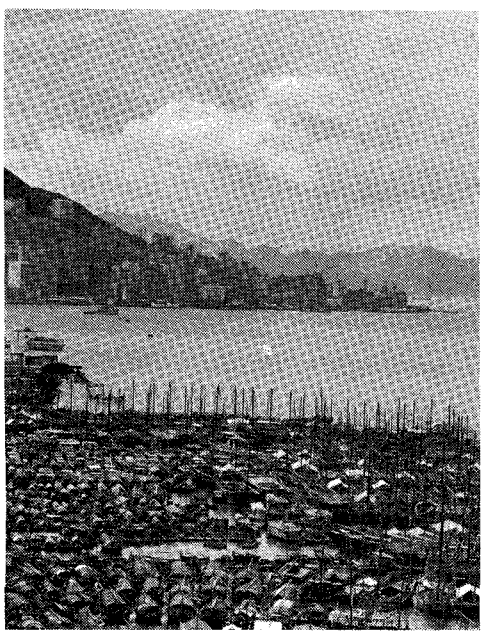
The Defense Department financed the construction in Hong Kong of a number of steel barges for the Viet Nam war, although they could have been built at approximately the same cost in U.S. shipyards sorely in need of work.

These Hong Kong contracts were made by U.S. companies with "Communist-affiliated Chinese firms." The Chinese concerns undoubtedly used steel from Red China.

Sen. Ernest Gruening (D.-Alaska) charged this in an indignant letter to Defense Secretary McNamara. Gruening, chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, has been investigating U.S. procurement and surplus property policies in the Far East.

He backed up his charges with detailed facts and cost figures, as follows:

"Representatives of the Shipbuilders Council of America requested the opportunity to examine the specifications for the steel barges to ascertain whether U.S. shipbuilders could have bid on the procurement in a range which would have been competitive with the Hong Kong firms. My staff was able to obtain the specifications, which were made available to the council.



Steel from Red China is transshipped through Hong Kong (above).

"The council then contacted a number of shipbuilding firms on the West Coast and on the Gulf and, on the basis of the drawings and specifications, obtained bids. The price quotations ranged from $60,000 to $65,000 each, or very close to the price paid for the barges in Hong Kong.

"I would also call your attention to the council's statement that on the basis of past performances, it would appear that American shipyards can match, and in some instances better, the construction time of foreign yards."

In a letter to McNamara, Gruening concedes it would be necessary to tow barges made in the United States to Viet Nam. But even that factor of time and extra cost would not make a substantial competitive difference.

"I understand that the towing time amounts to around 30 days," wrote Gruening. "It would appear that with a minimum of advance planning the 30 days' towing time could have been taken into account in a way which would not have impeded construction progress in Viet Nam for which the barges were to be utilized.

"Further, it appears that actual delivery of the barges was substantially delayed because of difficulties experienced by the Hong Kong firms. Insofar as the extra cost of towing is concerned, I understand it to be Defense Department policy to pay prices up to 50 per cent more than offshore bids in order to place contracts in the United States and thereby alleviate the balance-of-payments problem.

"This policy would have permitted the Defense Department to pay $90,000 each for U.S. purchase of steel barges, inclusive of towing charges. Data obtained from reputable towing firms indicate it would have cost about $20,000 per barge for towing from the West Coast of the U.S. to Viet Nam. The delivered price of $80,000 to $85,000 is well within the department's criteria for purchases in the United States."

None of these considerations "entered into this procurement," Gruening charged, and there was no competitive bidding even in Hong Kong. The U.S. contractors merely dished out the orders to "Communist-affiliated Chinese firms" of their own selection.

"Not only was no evaluation made of the cost and timeliness of obtaining the barges from the U.S.," declared Gruening, "but the unstated and unsupported assumption was that it would be cheaper and faster to obtain these steel barges in Hong Kong.

"Apart from the question of purchasing the barges in Hong Kong from Communist-affiliated Chinese firms, the prices quoted by the Shipbuilders Council of America as compared to the prices paid in Hong Kong indicate that the latter were excessive in light of the lower labor and material costs that prevail in Hong Kong.

"The excessive prices paid for the procurement of the steel barges is further indicated by an article in the reputable Hong Kong newspaper, South China *Morning Post* of March 11, 1966, which stated:

" 'Many small local shipyards have been flooded with orders to build flat-top barges for use in Saigon to cope with congestion in the port there. The orders were subcontracted through certain agents that have American backing, according to reliable sources. . . . The yards are said to be charging about HK$250,000 (Hong Kong dollars) for a big barge. With careful construction planning, the yards could make a net profit of HK$100,000 or in some cases as much as HK$200,000 on each vessel.' "

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FAINT HOPE—Bobby Kennedy thinks we should recognize Red China. His home state voters hope that one of these days he'll get around to recognizing New York.

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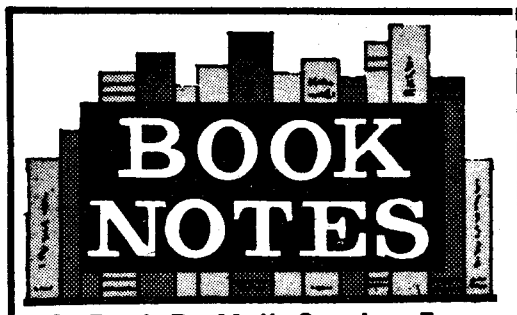

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THE EDITORS

IN A CAUSE THAT WILL TRIUMPH by Karl Hess (Doubleday, 231 pages, $4.95).

HYSTERIA, 1964 by Lionel Lokos (Arlington House, 208 pages, $4).

Here are the two latest contributions to the literature of the 1964 presidential campaign; one written by Goldwater confidant and speechwriter Karl Hess, the other by a skillful independent observer. Both men agree that what was submitted to a national referendum in 1964 was not conservatism, but a grotesque caricature manufactured by the mind washers of the Liberal Establishment.

It seems clear, now that the trumpets of battle are silent, that the grave mistakes and miscalculations of the GOP campaign—and they were legion—were seized upon by a hostile press and blown up far beyond the impact they should have had. But it was a one-side vendetta. The manifold sins of Lyndon Johnson were altogether ignored, while Goldwater's every miscue was made into a symptom of a Fascist conspiracy.

Here was LBJ, with one of the most consistently anti-civil rights records in Senate history, made into a champion of the Negro by the press. LBJ, the patron of Bobby Baker and the veteran of Ballot Box 13, was given a facade of impeccable honesty. It was indeed a tospy-turvy game of gutter politics.

Mr. Lokos has meticulously compiled the story of how the press managed to transform a decent and honorable man into an ogre who, if elected, would repeal social welfare and plunge the world into a nuclear inferno. He carefully catalogs the vicious distortions and outright lies which must appall fair-minded men.

In a Cause That Will Triumph presents the first view from deep within the Goldwater campaign organization. The optimistic title derives from the author's belief that the 1964 GOP campaign laid the basis for the revival of the two-party system and of traditional conservative principals. Like Mr. Lokos, Hess believes that the hostility of the communications media rendered any hope of victory impossible. He feels, however, that Goldwater didn't want to be President; he says the senator accepted the nomination only because he wanted to push conservative ideas within the GOP to halt the party's leftward slide. An appendix contains a transcript of the famous Hershey "unity" conference of August 1964, which alone is worth the price of the book.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR (Hour Glass Publishers, P. O. Box 443, River Station, Paterson, N. J., $3.95. Order directly from publisher.).

On May 3, 1951, Gen. Douglas MacArthur appeared before the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees and defended the positions which had led to his recall as commander of the U.N. forces in Korea. His testimony, filling 319 pages and forecasting the consequences of weakness in the Korean War, reads today like prophecy.

Until now, this testimony had been long out of print and virtually unobtainable. Its re-publication comes at a welcome time. In the almost regal language that was MacArthur's hallmark, he draws from over four decades of expertise in Asian affairs and sets forth the elements of a policy that would protect our national self-interest while insuring the integrity of non-Communist Asia. It is indispensable background reading for all who wish to put today's turmoil in Southeast Asia into proper focus.

THE SECRET SERVICE by Michael Dorman (Delacorte Press, 275 pages, $5).

The Secret Service was organized following the Civil War in an attempt to control counterfeiting. Today it principally guards the President and vice president. Its role at the time of the Kennedy assassination has been the subject of wide controversy and is dealt with again by Mr. Dorman's book. In balance, it is a clear and objective history of one of the least understood federal agencies.

FABIAN FREEWAY by Rose L. Martin (Western Islands, 566 pages, $9.65).

When George Orwell selected **1984** for the title of his epic commentary on collectivist society, he probably had in mind the founding a hundred years before of the Fabian Society. He no doubt envisaged the havoc to which a century of Fabian socialism would reduce the world. Whether he was a novelist, or a prophet, is yet to be seen. While Orwell painted a haunting nightmare of the Total State, founders of Fabianism saw only a Utopian vision, a myopia shared by the dreamy intellectuals who have controlled the American government from Roosevelt to Johnson.

Thus a relatively small group of men, first in Great Britain, then later in the United States, has managed to precipitate a revolution in the social, political and economic structure of both countries. How they succeeded is shown here in greater detail and clarity than by any book of recent memory. Stealth, deceit and conspiracy emerge as important weapons in the arsenal of this power-hungry clique. Adopting the name, as well as the dilatory tactics of the Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus, Fabian socialism has from its inception sought by constitutional, and sometimes extra-constitutional practices, to implement many of the programs that required a blood bath in Russia.

This is not dull history. Great names from *both sides of the Atlantic and from all spheres* of endeavor race through Miss Martin's narrative: Toynbee, Keynes, Huxley, Wells, Chesterton, Shaw. Their common purpose, as Sidney Webb stated, was to achieve a condition of total nationalization in effect, if not in name, by gaining state control of certain key industries, finance and social welfare. That is an accurate picture of Great Britain today and the United States inches closer to the status each year as our domestic Fabianism expresses itself through groups such as Americans for Democratic Action, whose past chairman, Hubert Humphrey, now sits in the vice presidential chair.

This book brims over with names, dates, places and circumstances associated with the erosion of freedom on both sides of the Atlantic. The fruit of 10 years of painstaking study and research, it is indispensable to any survey of Fabian socialism. It will devour the better part of a ten-dollar bill, leaving about enough for a bottle of aspirin. And after reading the book and assessing its meaning for the Western democracies, aspirin will be essential.

ALFRED E. SMITH—AN ANTHOLOGY by Richard M. Lynch (Vantage Press, 131 pages, $3.50).

In these pages are recaptured the basic ideals of the late governor of New York and Democratic presidential candidate in 1928. The "Happy Warrior" set a political style that will be long remembered after history has forgotten the mushy opportunism that is too often identified with today's party politics.

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Should Americans Set Up A National Family Association?

By ALICE WIDENER

(This column by Mrs. Widener has brought forth amazing response from around the country and was the subject of a full-page article in a recent issue of Editor and Publisher. *Readers who are interested in writing Mrs. Widener of their agreement—or disagreement—with her proposal should send their letters to 530 East 72nd St., New York, N.Y. 10021.)*

An interfaith meeting of clergymen, civic leaders, professionals and businessmen took. place in Manhattan recently to discuss what can be done about the assault on decent community standards in our American society.

The meeting was not a blue-nosed, prohibitionist affair. It was an intelligent conference of educated, cultivated, broadminded and tolerant men and women deeply troubled over the systematic attempt by certain minority groups in our nation to undermine community behavior, destroy morality, pervert truth, violate every canon of good taste, and corrupt the young.

Invited to address the meeting, I said that from my own experience with the public, I believe the time is ripe for creation of a nationwide American Family Association to advance the principles of personal probity, self-reliance, self-discipline, dignity and integrity.

Just as many members of the extremely powerful American Civil Liberties Union have made it their business to advance a policy tantamount to "anything goes" in dissent, defiance, license and vulgarity, so I believe members of an American Family Association can make it their business to advance a policy of opposition to disrespect, blasphemy, crude coarseness, profanity and desecration.

If pressure of a determined and impassioned dissident or subversive or licentious minority on our courts and legislative bodies can bring about distortion of the 1st and 5th Amendments to our Constitution, then pressure by the law-abiding, patriotic, broadminded and calm majority can bring about a straightening out of these amendments. At present, the licentious minorities are organized; the calm majority are not. I believe they should be, and I believe the American family is the proper base from which to organize an harmonious majority.

Let us be clear: If there are to be no limits whatsoever on personal conduct and expression in America, then let us acknowledge that we do not intend to maintain a decent and orderly society. If there are to be limits, then let us decide on basic principles and the best means for effective expression of public disapproval.

To be specific: I believe that no newspaper published or distributed on campus should be permitted to carry language, classified ads, pictures, drawings or editorials that would be unacceptable to the community daily newspapers according to the voluntary code of ethics adopted by the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the ethical broadcasting code of the Federal Communications Commission.

I believe that the so-called "satirical" drama, *MacBird*, [see *Human Events*, Dec. 10, 1966, page 6] violates the standards of acceptable American community behavior by open insinuation that the present President of the United States set the stage for murder of his predecessor in highest office.

I believe that an American Family Association could bring about community condemnation of *MacBird* for malicious defamation of the President of our nation and that public pressure by an American Family Association could induce the Yale University Drama Department to rescind its grant of $5,000 to the feminine author of the vile slander masquerading as "satire."

An American Family Association could successfully influence public opinion so that a storm of protest could bring about cessation of distribution through the mails and on news stands of *The East Village Other* and its kindred newspapers in the Underground Press Syndicate for reason of unacceptable vulgarity.

The front page of the Christmas 1966 issue of *The East Village Other* carries a picture of a blowzy woman as madonna with a dollar-sign halo cradling in her arms a pig swaddled in the American flag. The back page carries classified ads of the sort that no daily newspaper among all those listed in the *Editor & Publisher Yearbook* would print.

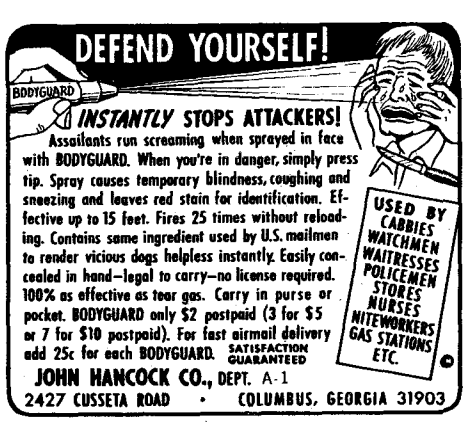
Would an American Family Association be a secret censorship or prohibitionist organization? On the contrary, it should be a self-supporting and open organization—non-sectarian, non-partisan and interracial—with very small annual dues and public disclosure of all salaries, receipts and disbursements. Such an association could liberate its members from the feeling that they are in the wrong by expressing freely their natural disgust at perversion and subversion, physical and sexual filth, foul-tongued speech and foul writing, tasteless offenses aimed at rendering all supreme values worthless.

If you agree, dear readers, will you write to me? This is not an appeal for funds; please do not send money. This is an appeal to the conscience of the American people.

I believe that everywhere in our beloved country there are good people in affectionate families wanting to uplift, not debase, themselves and the communities in which they live. I believe the American family—regardless of race or creed—is a good social unit and wants to be better. I believe that each law-abiding, self-reliant, tolerant and patriotic family is an indispensable mainstay of an orderly and progressive United States of America.

To preserve our nation, let millions of us organize an American Family Association to voice effectively the high hopes of the overwhelming majoirty for good life, liberty without license, and the pursuit of well and honestly earned happiness.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)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FOR SALE

Index Available for 1966 issues of **Human Events** 25¢.

Governor Reagan's Inaugural Address on tape, $5.00. Californians for Reagan, Box 5961, San Jose, Calif. 95150

Gold Striped Address Stickers $1-1,000 any 3 sets $2. Also any 3-line slogan sticker you wish to popularize. NCC, Box 36114 - HE, Los Angeles, Calif.

Reagan for President buttons, bumper stickers: 25¢; 5/$1.00. Bulk rates available. CCPA; 2521 Durant, Berkeley, Calif. 94704 (The grass-roots bandwagon is beginning to roll!)

Beautiful **American Flag,** made by veterans, no fading, all-weather, $6. 152 Edgewater Beach Apt. Beverly, N.J. 08010

Beautiful Cocktail and Coffee Tables made ef hatch covers from scrapped ships, 30 to 80 years old. Has rugged Early American appearance. For brochure write: Mariners Heritage, PO Box 96, Coconut Grove, Fla. 33133

EDUCATION

College Drop-Outs: We concentrate on the educational redevelopment of selected students, including poor achievers, with unrealized learning potential. Educational Development Center, 23 Adelbert St., Berea, Ohio 44017, Dept. H.E.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Naval Officer, Annapolis Graduate, about to retire. Seeks employment with conservative-controlled firm in responsible administrative position. Would prefer D.C. area, but consider relocation. Much experience in administration, personnel training, managing multi-million-dollar budget. Write Box 153, H.E.

Man, 60, **Speech M.A.,** desires chance for permanent English teaching position in Southwest. Box 152 HE.

Physicist - M.S. board experimental background. Interested in opportunity for advancement on basis of ability. Write Box 154 HE

Architectural Draftsman wants work by mail. Also buys stamp collections. HE Box 150.

BOOKS

To Hell With the PTA! By Derwin J. Jeffries. The title quotes our apathy! Sample topics: Child of the State; Federal Aid; Public Relations; "Modern" Schools?; Good Teaching?; Teacher Education Has Failed!; Government or Groupism? 238pp., $4.95. Home and School Press, Penn.-Wash. Crossing Rd., Titusville, N.J. 08560

U.S. Senate Pamphlet describes Communist effort to discredit **J. Edgar Hoover.** $1.00. Hoover Pamphlets, 200 Third St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

America's Race to Decadence. Just published. A perceptive analysis of political, economic, social decay in America. $4.50. Exposition Press, 386 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

The Soviet Inferno by Louis Zoul. "Probably the most informative and hard-hitting anti-Communist book yet to appear on the American scene." —William Graff, Editor, Freedom Magazine. Order from Public Opinion, $1.75, with order Box H 4044, L.I. City, N.Y. 11104

Continued from page one

Will the U.S. Help Overthrow Mao?

All of this raises an interesting question. Suppose we had recognized Red China last year, as a group of professors and friends of Red China proposed? Suppose we had granted diplomatic recognition in the interest of trade and peaceful relations? Had the Administration bowed to these demands, we would have an embassy and consulates in Red China now. Doubtless these would be under attack by the Red Guard hordes. Our diplomats and their families would be in physical danger, terrorized or dead.

Certainly the people of the United States would not passively accept such outrages. Indeed, we might even be at war with Red China had we listened to the "experts" who insisted we recognize Mao. How fortunate that the Administration resisted the "new" Red China Lobby.

The Communist government on the mainland of China stands on the precipice of a complete breakdown. Will the United States take advantage of this situation? Will we come to the support of the Free Chinese in their attempt to pull the trigger on the gun already aimed at Mao Tse-tung's head? This is one of the most important questions facing the world today.

The opportunity to overthrow communism in China is at hand. If we fail to act, the future generations of China and the United States will pay heavily for our timidity.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Prosecute Powell?

By REP. CHARLES GUBSER (R.-Calif.)

The report of the special committee to investigate the status of Adam Clayton Powell has settled some serious questions but has raised another which involves the United States Department of Justice. The committee has turned its information over to the department, which will decide whether it will prosecute Mr. Powell for irregularities in the handling of his office payroll . . . . The testimony of Mrs. Powell, given under oath and which has not been refuted as of this writing, is that she did no work while receiving a salary of almost $2,000 per month. Nineteen checks were made out to her, were not endorsed by her, and presumably were deposited in Mr. Powell's account.

If this is true and the Justice Department does not proceed with prosecution of Mr. Powell regardless of whether he pays the amount back or not, it most certainly will be applying dual standards of justice.

In 1953 Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (Calif.) was indicted on 18 counts of false statements in connection with alleged payroll "kick backs" from an employe in his office. He was convicted, fined $5,000, and given a suspended jail sentence.

In 1949 Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (N.J.) was sentenced to federal prison on charges of padding his payroll and receiving salary "kick backs." He served almost a year before being paroled.

In 1951 Rep. Walter E. Brehm (Ohio) was given a suspended jail sentence and fined $5,000 on five counts of accepting campaign contributions from his office clerks.

None of these men was allowed the privilege of repaying the money in exchange for absolution.

Assuming Mrs. Powell's testimony and all it implies is correct, there is little, if any, difference between what Powell did and what sent Thomas to jail and convicted Bramblett and Brehm. Unless the Justice Department moves to prosecute him as it did the others, then it is clearly employing a dual standard of justice—one for men like Bramblett, Thomas and Brehm, and another for Adam Clayton Powell.

Spending Double-Talk

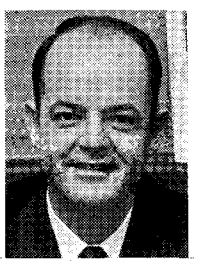
By REP. DAN KUYKENDALL (R.-Tenn.)

An example of the Administration double-talk on spending is seen in the President's statements that federal employment is being cut. The fact is that late in 1965 the President promised a ceiling on federal employment. Yet he has now presented programs for fiscal year 1968 which will mean an increase in the number of federal civilian non-defense employes between late 1965 and July 1, 1968, of more than 248,000. At the average civil service wage of $7,000, this means an increase in spending for federal employment during that period of $1.7 billion. Is that cutting the cost of federal employment? As far as I am concerned I shall continue to expose any lack of responsibility in handling your money and will do my best to bring about sound, honest and efficient government to which the people are entitled.

Dangerous Bridges

By REP. JOHN T. MYERS (R.-Ind.)

The overriding issue is the war in Southeast Asia, as it relates to East-West trade. While the Soviets supply the North Vietnamese with the equipment used to kill our own people, we are told to approve a policy enlarging our own trade with the Soviets and the Senate is asked to approve the Consular Treaty, adding to our security problems.



Building additional bridges between East and West could well be a foolish undertaking if it sustains and nourishes the enemy while draining our own country. The lives of American servicemen are not to be ignored for the sake of profit.

This is an issue which the 90th Congress must face up to in the days ahead. I, for one, see no evidence that the Soviet Union has changed its basic goal of world domination.

Lack of Probe Explained

HCUA and the Nazi Party

By REP. CHARLES M. TEAGUE (R.-Calif.)

Over the years, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has been the target of a great deal of criticism because of its constant vigilance, in the conduct of investigations and hearings, against the threat to our constitutionally guaranteed form of government by Communist groups and their activities.

Now, I suspect, the committee may be in for more of the same, because of its recent decision *not* to hold hearings and call witnesses regarding the activities of the American Nazi party. But, in contemplation of this, I believe the valid and solid reasons on which the committee based this decision deserve the attention of the American people.

The committee has been collecting information on George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi party since it was formed some seven years ago. It has obtained the name of just about every person who has at any time been a member of the party. It has determined that at the present time the Nazi party numbers less than 50 active members and that it is doubtful that it has at any one time had as many as 100 members.

For this reason, the committee has reported, even though their doctrines are totalitarian, reprehensible and un-American, it is clear that Rockwell and his handful of followers are of significance to the security of the United States in the traditional and generally accepted sense of that phrase.

In the committee's view, it would be dignifying Rockwell far beyond his importance if it were to hold hearings on his group.

Thus the committee conclusion is that, if it acceded to such a request, it would be obliging his desire for front-page headlines and nationwide television pictures and that it should not so accommodate him.

The committee saw an example of Rockwell's publicity-attracting ability two years ago when one of his men rushed onto the Floor of the House in blackface. It took just one of his small number of followers to do that, yet the natural reaction of many people to the radio, TV and press coverage of this action was one of alarm and a tendency to vastly overrate the strength and importance of his movement.

Another factor to be considered is that everywhere he goes, and whatever he does, Rockwell generates hostility and bad publicity for himself and draws denunications from the pulpit, the press, radio and TV, and from numerous organizations and prominent individuals. I only wish that the same were true of the Communist party leaders who, for many reasons, pose a real threat to this country.

House Rollcall on Powell Ouster

Adam Clayton Powell apparently came to the end of his high-living political road last week as the House of Representatives barred him from taking his seat. First the House rejected by a 222-to-202 vote the recommendation of the special committee headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) that Powell be seated and then punished. Then, in the most important vote, Rep. Tom Curtis (R.-Mo.) moved to declare the seat vacant, which passed 248 to 176 (this is the rollcall shown below). A final vote to expel Powell easily passed 307 to 116.

Democrats For (123)

Abbitt, Va.
Abernethy, Miss.
Anderson, Tenn.
Andrews, Ala.
Ashmore, S.C.
Aspinall, Colo.
Baring, Nev.
Bennett, Fla.
Bevill, Ala.
Blanton, Tenn.
Brinkley, Ga.
Burleson, Tex.
Cabell, Tex.
Casey, Tex.
Clark, Pa.
Colmer, Miss.
Davis, Ga.
De La Garza, Tex.
Dorn, S.C.
Dowdy, Tex.
Downing, Va.
Edmondson, Okla.
Eilberg, Pa.
Everett, Tenn.
Evins, Tenn.
Fallon, Md.
Fascell, Fla.
Fisher, Tex.
Flood, Pa.
Flynt, Ga.
Fountain, N. C.
Fulton, Tenn.
Fuqua, Fla.
Califianakis, N. C.
Garmatz, Md.
Gathings, Ark.
Gettys, S. C.
Gibbons, Fla.
Hagan, Ga.
Haley, Fla.
Hamilton, Ind.
Hanna, Calif.
Hardy, Va.
Hebert, La.
Hechler, W. Va.
Henderson, N. C.
Herlong, Fla.
Hull, Mo.
Hungate, Mo.
Ichord, Mo.
Jarman, Okla.
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N. C.
Karth, Minn.
Kazen, Tex.
Kee, W. Va.
Kornegay, N. C.
Kyros, Maine
Landrum, Ga.
Leggett, Calif.
Lennon, N. C.
Long, La.
Long, Md.
McMillan, S. C.
Machen, Md.
Mahon, Tex.
Meeds, Wash.
Mills, Ark.
Montgomery, Miss.
Morgan, Pa.
Morris, N. M.
Natcher, Ky.
Nicholas, Ala.
Olsen, Mont.
O'Neal, Ga.
Passman, La.
Patman, Tex.
Pepper, Fla.
Pickle, Tex.
Poage, Tex.
Pool, Tex.
Pryor, Ark.
Pucinski, Ill.
Purcell, Tex.
Randall, Mo.
Rarick, La.
Rhodes, Pa.
Rivers, S. C.
Roberts, Tex.
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rooney, Pa.
Roush, Ind.
Satterfield, Ky.
Selden, Ala.
Shipley, Ill.
Sikes, Fla.
Slack, W. Va.
Staggers, W. Va.
Steed, Okla.
Stephens, Ga.
Stratton, N. Y.
Stubblefield, Ky.
Stuckey, Ga.
Taylor, N. C.
Teague, Tex.
Tuck, Va.
Tunney, Calif.
Van Deerlin, Calif.
Vigorito, Pa.
Waggonner, La.
Waldie, Calif.
Walker, N. M.
Watts, Ky.
White, Tex.
Whitener, N. C.
Whitten, Miss.
Williams, Miss.
Willis, La.
Wright, Tex.
Young, Tex.

Democrats Against (117)

Adams, Wash.
Addabbo, N. Y.
Albert, Okla.
Annunzio, Ill.
Ashley, Ohio
Barrett, Pa.
Bingham, N. Y.
Blatnik, Minn.
Boggs, La.
Boland, Mass.
Bolling, Mo.
Brademas, Ind.
Brasco, N. Y.
Brooks, Tex.
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Carey, N. Y.
Celler, N. Y.
Cohelan, Calif.
Conyers, Mich.
Corman, Calif.
Culver, Iowa
Daddario, Conn.
Daniels, N. J.
Delaney, N. Y.
Dent, Pa.
Diggs, Mich.
Dingell, Mich.
Donohue, Mass.
Dow, N. Y.
Dulski, N. Y.
Eckhardt, Tex.
Edward, Calif.
Evans, Colo.
Farbstein, N. Y.
Feighan, Ohio
Foley, Wash.
Wm. D. Ford, Mich.
Fraser, Minn.
Gallagher, N. J.
Giaimo, Conn.
Gilbert, N. Y.
Gonzalez, Tex.
Gray, Ill.
Green, Ore.
Green, Pa.
Griffiths, Mich.
Hanley, N. Y.
Hansen, Wash.
Hathaway, Maine
Hawkins, Calif.
Hays, Ohio
Helstoski, N. J.
Hicks, Wash.
Holifield, Calif.
Holland, Pa.
Howard, N. J.
Irwin, Conn.
Jacobs, Ind.
Joelson, N. J.
Karsten, Mo.
Kastenmeier, Wis.
Kelly, N. Y.
Kirwan, Ohio
Kluczynski, Ill.
McCarthy, N. Y.
McFall, Calif.
Madden, Ind.
Marsh, Va.
Matsunaga, Hawaii
Miller, Calif.
Minish, N. J.
Mink, Hawaii
Monagan, Conn.
Moorhead, Pa.
Moss, Calif.
Multer, N. Y.
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N. Y.
Nedzi, Mich.
Nix, Pa.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger, N. Y.
Patten, N. J.
Perkins, Ky.
Philbin, Mass.
Pike, N. Y.
Price, Ill.
Rees, Calif.
Resnick, N.Y.
Reuss, Wis.
Rodino, N. J.
Ronan, Ill.
Rooney, N. Y.
Rosenthal, N. Y.
Rostenkowski, Ill.
Roybal, Calif.
Ryan, N. Y.
St. Germain, R. I.
St. Onge, Conn.
Scheuer, N. Y.
Sisk, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Sullivan, Mo.
Tenzer, N. Y.
Thompson, N. J.
Udall, Ariz.
Ullman, Ore.
Vanik, Ohio
C. H. Wilson, Calif.
Wolff, N. Y.
Yates, Ill.
Zablocki, Wis.

Republicans For (125)

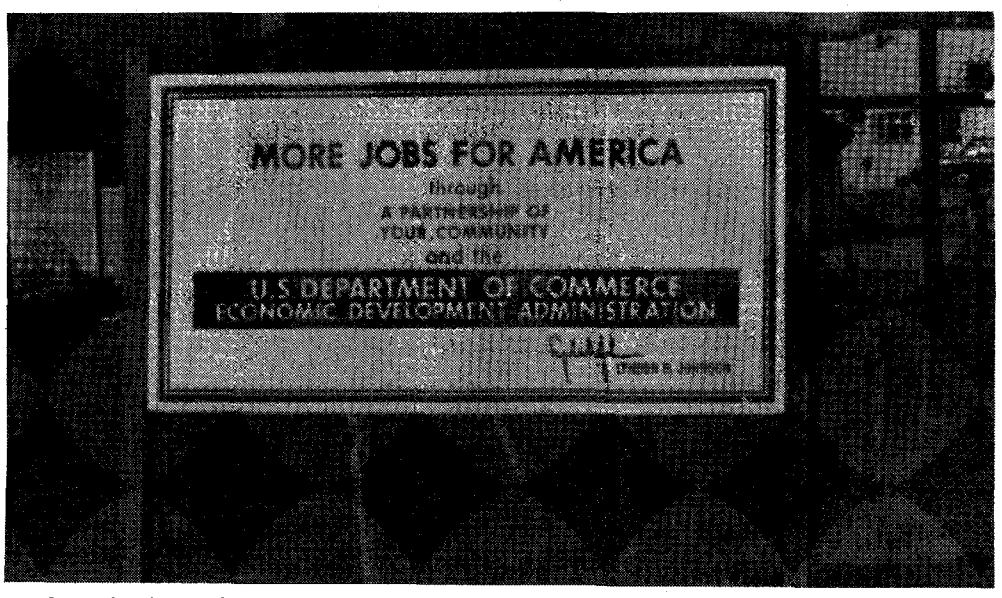
Adair, Ind.
Andrews, N. D.
Ashbrook, Ohio
Ayres, Ohio
Battin, Mont.
Belcher, Okla.
Bell, Calif.
Berry, S. D.
Betts, Ohio
Blackburn, Ga.
Bolton, Ohio
Bray, Ind.
Brock, Tenn.
Brotzman, Colo.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill, N. C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan, Ala.
Burke, Fla.
Burton, Utah
Bush, Tex.
Carter, Ky.
Cederberg, Mich.
Chamberlain, Mich.
Clancy, Ohio
D. Clausen, Calif.
Collier, Ill.
Corbett, Pa.
Cowger, Ky.
Cramer, Fla.
Cunningham, Neb.
Curtis, Mo.
Denney, Neb.
Devine, Ohio
Dickinson, Ala.
Dole, Kan.
Duncan, Tenn.
Edwards, Ala.
Esch, Mich.
Eshleman, Pa.
Fino, N. Y.
Fulton, Pa.
Gardner, N. C.
Goodling, Pa.
Gross, Iowa
Gubser, Calif.
Gude, Md.
Gurney, Fla.
Hall, Mo.
Halpern, N. Y.
Hammerschmidt, Ark.
Hansen, Idaho
Harrison, Wyo.
Harsha, Ohio
Heckler, Mass.
Horton, N. Y.
Hosmer, Calif.
Hunt, N. J.
Hutchinson, Mich.
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas, N. C.
King, N. Y.
Kleppe, N. D.
Kuykendall, Tenn.
Kyl, Iowa
Langen, Minn.
Latta, Ohio
Lipscomb, Calif.
Lloyd, Utah
Lukens, Ohio
McClure, Idaho
McCulloch, Ohio
McDade, Pa.
McDonald, Mich.
Martin, Neb.
Mathias, Md.
May, Wash.
Mayne, Iowa
Miller, Ohio
Minshall, Ohio
Mize, Kan.
Myers, Ind.
Nelsen, Minn.
O'Konski, Wis.
Pelly, Wash.
Pettis, Calif.
Poff, Va.
Pollock, Alaska
Price, Tex.
Quie, Minn.
Quillen, Tenn.
Reid, Ill.
Reifel, S. D.
Reinecke, Calif.
Roth, Del.
Roudebush, Ind.
Saylor, Pa.
Schadeberg, Wis.
Scherle, Iowa
Schweiker, Pa.
Schwengel, Iowa
Scott, Va.
Shriver, Kan.
Skubitz, Kan.
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Okla.
Snyder, Ky.
Steiger, Ariz.
Talcott, Calif.
Thompson, Ga.
Utt, Calif.
Vander Jagt, Mich.
Wampler, Va.
Watkins, Pa.
Watson, S. C.
Whalley, Pa.
Williams, Pa.
Winn, Kan.
Wyatt, Ore.
Wydler, N. Y.
Wylie, Ohio
Wyman, N. H.
Younger, Calif.
Zion, Ind.
Zwach, Minn.

Republicans Against (59)

Anderson, Ill.
Arends, Ill.
Bates, Mass.
Biester, Pa.
Broomfield, Mich.
Brown, Mich.
Button, N. Y.
Byrnes, Wis.
Del Clawson, Calif.
Cleveland, N. H.
Conable, N. Y.
Conte, Mass.
Davis, Wis.
Dellenback, Ore.
Derwinski, Ill.
Dwyer, N. J.
Erlenborn, Ill.
Findley, Ill.
G. R. Ford, Mich.
Frelinghuysen, N.J.
Goodell, N. Y.
Grover, N. Y.
Halleck, Ind.
Harvey, Mich.
Keith, Mass.
Kupferman, N. Y.
Laird, Wis.
McClory, Ill.
McEwen, N. Y.
MacGregor, Minn.
Mailliard, Calif.
Mathias, Calif.
Meskill, Conn.
Michel, Ill.
Moore, W. Va.
Morton, Md.
Mosher, Ohio
Pirnie, N. Y.
Railsback, Ill.
Reid, N. Y.
Rhodes, Ariz.
Riegle, Mich.
Robison, N. Y.
Rumsfeld, Ill.
Ruppe, Mich.
Sandman, N. J.
Schneebeli, Pa.
Smith, N. Y.
Springer, Ill.
Stafford, Vt.
Stanton, Ohio
Steiger, Wis.
Taft, Ohio
Teague, Calif.
Thomson, Wis.
Whalen, Ohio
Widnall, N. J.
Wiggins, Calif.
B. Wilson, Calif.

Recorded for but not actually voting 0; Recorded against but not actually voting 0; Absent or not voting 9. Vacancies 2. Total membership 435.

Look Who's Building Billboards



Says freshman Rep. Robert V. Denney (R.-Neb.): "Last year, Congress approved a Highway Beautification Act, sometimes called the Lady Bird Law. Now apparently, there is a conflict of interest within the Department of Commerce on how the law is supposed to work. While the Department of Commerce is preparing to spend $385 million for suggested billboard regulation and highway beauty, another branch of the department is erecting billboards along federal aid-built highways. Just how these signs beautify highways while other billboards add to their ugliness hasn't been determined. Some members of Congress are trying to get the answers."

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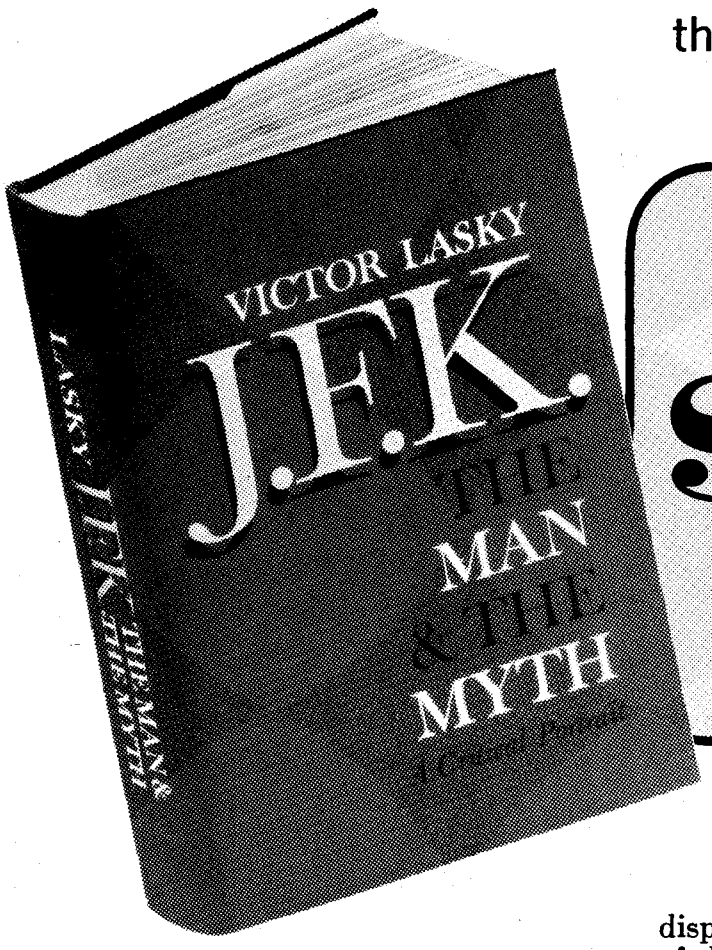

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